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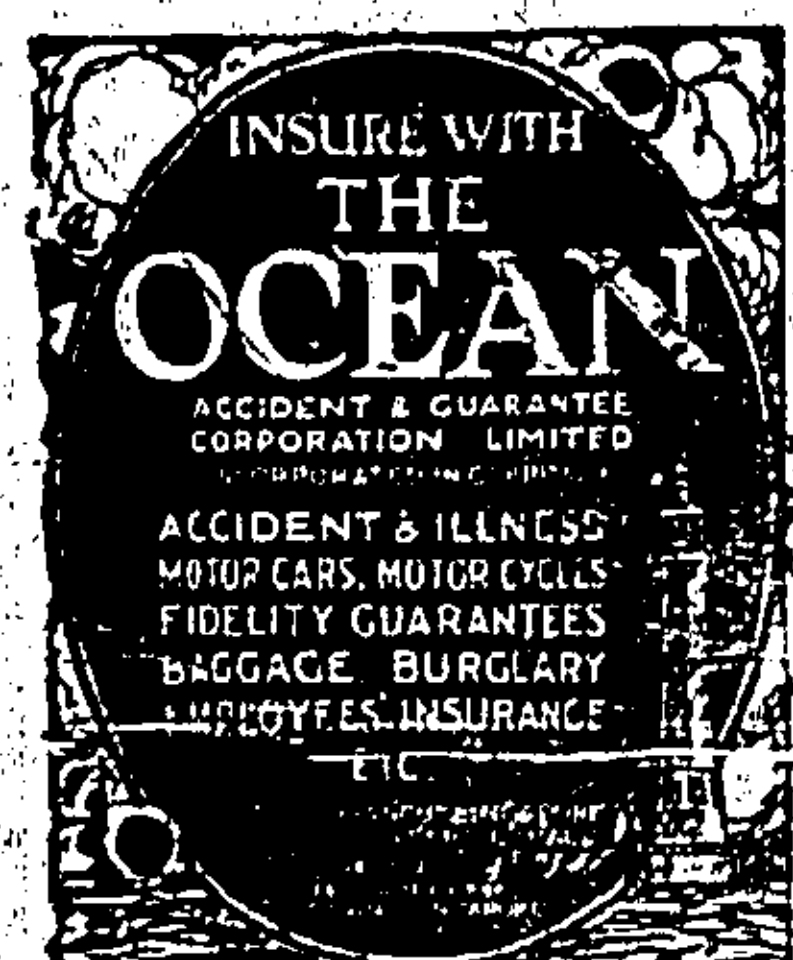
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[83]

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Back of STAR TERRACE

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, January 10th.

In view of the wide controversy in regard to the Scottish National War Memorial proposed to be erected in Edinburgh Castle, the First Commissioner of Works has issued an official statement. He says that no scheme was ever sanctioned by the late Government, who merely recorded early in 1920 that, as there was some division of opinion, they could not express any view by way of approval or otherwise. They were willing, however, that an appeal should be made for the Edinburgh Castle plan, on the understanding that if its success were such as to indicate a general measure of approval, the Government would offer no objection to the carrying out of the scheme under Government supervision.

The First Commissioner adds that the matter has not been considered by the present Government, and it is essential that the utmost publicity should be given to any scheme which may eventually be submitted to the Government for approval, for it is clear that a definite expression of public approval should be a precedent condition of any submission to the Cabinet.

The Duke of Atholl has disclosed that the donor of £50,000 to the War Memorial is Mr. A. P. Lyle, of Glendevine, Perthshire, chairman of the shipping company that bears his name. He is a native of Greenock, and was for three years Provost of the burgh.

WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT IN SCOTLAND.

Three of the chief armament firms are, I understand, concerned in prospective hydro-electric schemes in Scotland, one having a project definitely in view, and the two others contemplating undertakings in so far that they are having several catchment areas surveyed and the possibilities of electrical power for industrial purposes investigated. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company have a scheme in hand for the utilisation of the Caledonian Canal for electrical supply, but progress with it is suspended until negotiations by the Inverness Corporation for the taking over of the local electrical power station are completed. Another armament company will come forward with substantial financial assistance should the investigations for a vast water-power scheme—the site is yet to be decided—upon—turn out satisfactory within the next few weeks.

SCOTTISH CANAL SCHEME.

Mr. Bonar Law's declaration that he is willing to re-examine the possibility of the Forth and Clyde Canal scheme, even though a preliminary investigation has not very favourably impressed him, has encouraged those who are convinced of its practicability to press its merits both from the naval and industrial points of view. A campaign in favour of the scheme is therefore being undertaken by the British Legion, which sees in it a valuable panacea for present unemployment problems.

AULD LANG SYNE.

At one of the great hotel New Year parties, which are now fashionable in London one was struck by the inadequacy of the rendering of "Auld Lang Syne." The band and the revellers were obviously uninstructed in the ritual. Only the first verse was played. Hands were joined, without being crossed, right at the beginning, and swayed up and down to the music. The traditional ritual of singing the first verse standing apart, of linking hands at the words "Then here's a huld my trusty friend," and of beating time at the last jolly chorus was completely ignored. I have often noticed how much interest this ceremonial excited abroad. Like the kilt, it added a distinctive note of local and national colour. Foreigners were most anxious to learn it, and to practice it on all kinds of occasions.

"L. M. S."

We may expect that the new amalgamated railway titles will give rise to occasional misunderstandings. The initials of the London-Midland-Scottish is a case in point. "L.M.S." has long been the popular title of the London Missionary Society. There is the similar well-known difficulty in the Federated Malay States. "F.M.S." suggests tin and rubber, but also Foreign Missionary Society. I have heard of a wealthy planter with "F.M.S." on his cabin trunk being mistaken for a missionary, to his unaccounted surprise and delight.

WHISKY BOOM ENDING.

It is stated in distilling circles in the North of Scotland that the whisky boom, which has continued since 1918, is nearing an end, and that a critical period for the industry is approaching. For four years Highland distillers have been working at full pressure, and stocks are now equal to those of pre-war days, while the consumption has decreased by one-half. Should the distillers have to close down, or go on short time, it will be a severe blow to such whisky centres as Speyside, where towns like Dufftown and Rothes are wholly dependent on distilling. Farmers will also be hard hit, owing to the large stocks of barley still in their hands.

A WELL-KNOWN SPORTSMAN.

The death is announced at Seattle, U.S.A., of James Stewart Carrick, well-known in Scottish athletic circles. Educated at Glasgow Academy, he played cricket and football for the Academicals and West of Scotland, and was a member of the Scottish Rugby team, against England in 1876-77. As a cricketer in 1885 he scored 419 not out against Priory Park, Sussex, and in 1889 he scored 112 against Nottingham at Park.

A PUTTER WITH A LITTLE HISTORY.

The putter which is the only prize in the Oxford-Cambridge golf match played this week has a little history. It is the putter with which Hugh Kirkaldy won the Open Championship over thirty years ago. There was a distinct St. Andrews atmosphere about that Championship. It was played on the Old Course, and in the end—it was, by the way, the last in the line of the 36-holes Championships—there was a tie between Hugh and Andrew Kirkaldy. The story still survives of how "Andra," happily still with us, saw to it that his brother should win, since his health might preclude him from another chance. Hugh Kirkaldy gave the club before he died to Mr. John L. Low, who some years ago made it the treasured possession of the Oxford and Cambridge Society. As all golfers know, the St. Andrews wooden putter has held firm through the fads and fancies which have marked club evolution, and though to-day it occupies a minority position in the kits, it yields to no other putter at any rate in the fidelity of its devotees.

THE LABOUR HOSTEL.

The idea of a London hostel for the Labour M.P.'s from Scotland is not a new one arising from their finding life in London a more expensive affair than they had supposed. On the day of their arrival Mr. Maxton told me it was their intention to find a common home in the Capital, though he and his colleagues fully realised that such a place would be difficult to find and not easy to run. Since then the determination to establish a hostel has crystallised, and the practical steps taken to carry out the scheme are indicated by Mr. Arthur Henderson's circular. There is to be an annual £3,34 subscription for town members of the hostel or club, and the charge for bed and breakfast will be 8s. Some hotels charge no more, but they are not of the class that serve three-course breakfasts. For bed and breakfast a general charge is 8s. 6d. A large membership is already assured, and the supporters of the venture are confident it will be carried to a successful issue.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

A London concert agent meeting with an urgent demand for the services of a performer on the bagpipes, rang up the London office of a Scottish daily newspaper, and asked if they could advise him where to get a piper. The reply, which came in Cockney accents in the form of a question—"Dit o' issue?"—did not prove very helpful.

PERSONALIA.

Lieut. Commander E. J. Ferguson, the "laird of Bishochry," has undergone an operation for appendicitis, and is progressing favourably. The gallant sailor was invalided after rendering valuable services in the Dardanelles campaign.

Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P., is at his native Lossiemouth for the remainder of the Parliamentary vacation resting—as far as the leader of an aggressive political party can hope to enjoy that luxury. He has been spending a short holiday in Dorset with Mr. Thurg Hardy, the novelist. One would like a verbatim report of their conversations.

Lord and Lady Cowdray are to provide £20,000 of the total estimated cost of £60,000 for additional accommodation to Aberdeen Art Gallery, the erection of the War Memorial Court. Lady Cowdray is to present an organ as her special gift.

Major Carey, Ex-Captain of Dunbar Golf Club has presented a piece of plate to be competed for annually by the members. It is a copy of a dish of fourth century Roman silver, which was recently unearthed at the neighbouring Traprain Law.

WATCHING CRICKET.

WHAT THE UNINITIATED THINK OF THE GAME.

The following notes appear in an Indian paper.—A humourist recently wrote an amusing description of the utter boredom of the game of cricket as viewed for the first time by an American uninitiated in its finer points. There was a grain of truth in the charge, but it might be levelled at almost any game which one is compelled to watch without understanding it. Let me recommend any one, who would like to test the truth of this, to watch a closely contested game of chess for a couple of hours, without being able to follow it, or a few chukkers of polo when he can't see the ball for the dust.

The spectacle of fifteen men in white, spread out in various attitudes over a wide space of grass, watching with intense absorption while one man flings a ball hard at another who taps it carefully away with a piece of wood in the direction of a third, who immediately throws it back to the first for the performance to be solemnly repeated amidst an almost death-like silence, must inevitably puzzle the novice. When this apparently purposeless proceeding is repeated six times, and then followed by a sort of slow general pot during which most of the men in white majestically change their places and settle down again to watch a repetition of it, while hundreds of spectators around the outskirts of the great green stand in solemn silence, as though they were petrified, one can imagine the kind of gloom which settles down upon the wondering visitor. It only needs a series of maidens to be followed by a "log before," or a catch at the wicket, to deepen the mystery.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of Feb., 1935, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND, on the S.W. side of the Motor Road, beyond Shaughan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Locality.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
As per sale plan.	about	45,000	192 19,300	

[379]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of Feb., 1935, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND, at the New Road, from Bowen Road to Magazine Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Locality.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
As per sale plan.	about	32,500	184	

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[1897]

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41

EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

As it is intended to convene a public meeting in the Colony shortly to discuss the subject of the provision made for the education of British children in the Colony, it should interest British residents to learn the views which were recently formulated on the subject by a sub-committee of the Education Board which was specially appointed to investigate and report on the subject. The report was presented to the Director of Education, as Chairman of the Education Board, some weeks ago, it was understood that there was some disinclination on the part of the Hon. Mr. Irving to sanction its publication. We understand that no objection is now made to its publication, and we accordingly publish the document which has been privately communicated to us:

The British children being educated in this Colony may be divided into three main classes after the Kindergarten and Primary stages, (a) children who will remain in the Colony until the age of 9 years with the intention of being sent to some preparatory or public school at Home, (b) children who will remain in the Colony until the age of 15 to 18 years with the intention of going to some University or to some University College, or Technical College at Home, (c) children who will not be sent Home, but who will complete their education here with a view to earning their living in this Colony or elsewhere in the Far East.

Up to a point all these children will require an elementary education of one common type. We use the word "kindergarten" meaning by it classes for children between the ages of 3 and 9 years, who must be taught on the most approved modern methods. The teaching of children in this early stage has now become a highly specialized art and in this Colony there should be no difficulty in providing model Kindergarten schools. Such schools would cater for children between the ages of 3 and 9 years, and would contain infants' classes and classes for 3 and 7. Such schools must be set up at all points topographically where a British community exists. At present four such places are clearly indicated, Kowloon, Quarry Bay, Causeway, and the Peak.

It is important to realize that after the Kindergarten stage a different type of syllabus is required for these different classes of children.

Class (2) requires a syllabus leading up to and preparing for the public schools' common entrance examination at Home, and must include facilities for winning "entrance scholarships" in the public schools at Home. Such children require to be taught Latin if they are to enter on the classical side at Home, and Mathematics and French in all cases.

Class (b) consisting of children preparing for University or College Life will require a syllabus leading as far as possible to the London Matriculation and to scholarship examinations at the Home Universities. For this purpose the syllabus must include English and English Literature of a high standard, some second language (for preference Latin). Advanced Mathematics with alternative possibilities of Physics and Chemistry.

Class (c) containing pupils who intend to complete their education in the Colony and which we believe will be a rapidly increasing class numerically, should work on a syllabus designed for the Local Matriculation Examination, but which should pay marked attention to Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geometrical Drawing, Mechanics and Applied Mathematics and Book-keeping.

A choice must, therefore, then be made as to which of the three classes specified above is indicated in each particular case, and arrangements must be made for the pupil to attend a school where the necessary preparation will be given, designed for the particular needs of the class indicated. All three classes, (a), (b), (c), should be catered for in one large central school, on a site as near as possible to the Tram station in Garden Road. The only objection to this scheme is to the distance which children will have to travel, but we do not see any hope of obtaining efficient education in British schools if this objection is allowed to stand. To overcome it every possible means for the easy and safe travelling of school children must be arranged. Free travelling must be provided by means of special school buses, special trams, and special school launches—school buses collecting children from their various homes. Such a system has been in use with success for many years in different countries, and if properly organized should be able to work successfully in this Colony. The question of providing meals at school in the middle of the day must also be dealt with, but we do not know of any real reason why a substantial meal should not be provided at school at a small cost for children who require it.

The co-operation of parents is a matter of the utmost importance and its lack may also be cited as one of the causes of present inefficiency. It is the clear duty of the parent to hold frequent consultations with the Heads of schools and other educational authorities in this Colony as to the future career of his child and the preparation which he desires him to receive with a definite examination or similar object in view. At present Headmaster and parents alike have failed to pay adequate attention to the scholarship and other educational facilities available for boys in Hongkong. Such questions as the Peace Memorial Scholarship, the affiliation of the Local University with Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the acceptance of the local Matriculation certificate by English and Scottish Universities; the possibilities of entering the professions of Medicine and Education through local channels require careful and constant study on the part of schoolmasters and parents alike. It is also the clear duty of parents to enforce the regular attendance of children throughout the day. This has not been done in the past, children being allowed to absent themselves from school on the slightest pretext and the evil results of this irregular attendance are too obvious to require emphasizing.

In view of the fact that the system of co-education is the most popular and probably the most desirable in this Colony, we have not made any distinction between the education of boys and girls; but we are aware that a number of girls in this Colony will remain here, will marry and will form homes. For these children there should be provided in the central school classes of an up-to-date kind, but thoroughly suited to local conditions in cookery, domestic science and needlework.

Our recommendations, therefore, are as follows:

1. That kindergarten schools for children between the ages of 3 and 9 years be established on the most modern methods with specially trained kindergarten teachers in charge at the Peak, Kowloon, Quarry Bay, and Causeway.
2. That a big central school be created on a site as near as possible to the Tram station in Garden Road for all children between the ages of 9 and 18 years preparing for the common entrance examination and entrance scholarships of Home Public Schools for University or College life at Home, or for Commercial or Professional life in this Colony; with a comprehensive syllabus designed for the English Public Schools common entrance examination, for the London Matriculation Examination, Home University scholarship examinations and the local Matriculation Examination. (Later, French, Mathematics and Advanced Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, Geometrical Drawing, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Domestic Science, Cookery and Needlework).
3. That proper facilities for free transit of students to the central school by bus, tram and launch be arranged.
4. That arrangements be made for a substantial meal in the middle of the day for children who come from a distance.
5. That continuity of staff and especially of Headmaster and second master be insisted upon at the central school, and that the headmastership of the central school be made a senior post in the Education Department of equal rank with the headmastership of Queen's College.
6. That the parents be invited to co-operate especially in the matter of regular attendance of children.

(Sd.) T. W. PEARCE,
B. WYLLIE,
N. TEESEDALE MACKINTOSH.

APPENDIX.

The question of a suitable site for the proposed Central School has received the careful consideration of the Sub-Committee. At one time, Kowloon was thought of in this connection, but after investigation, the idea was abandoned on the score that any site on the Peninsula suitable for the building of such a school would not be central enough. It was realised that the proposed School must be, near as possible, equidistant from Kowloon, The Peak, and Quarry Bay. With this object in view, therefore, the Sub-Committee thereupon considered the possibility of the Government allocating a site for the School on some part of the War Department land east of Garden Road. As we understand, however, that negotiations between the Government and the War Office for the removal of the Military are still incomplete, and that even when an agreement has been reached, a long time must necessarily elapse before the ground would become available, it was felt that to suggest a site in this vicinity would be tantamount to shelving the scheme for an indefinite period. As the members of the Sub-Committee feel that the question of the education of British children in this Colony is a matter which must be dealt with without delay, they propose that to avoid delay, the Central School be built in the Botanical Gardens. In the older portion of these Gardens are two broad terraces, and it is recommended that the building be accommodated on the higher terrace, and that the lower terrace be laid out as a playing field, with suitable provision for lawn tennis and cricket. On the portions indicated, there are few trees which would require to be removed and it is suggested that the plants at present in beds and pots might quite well be transferred without disadvantage to some other part of the Gardens.

Alternatively, and if (for some technical reason unknown to the Sub-Committee), this site cannot be approved, it is suggested that the level portion of the Botanical Gardens lying between the Peak Road and Glenaleigh be set aside for the purpose of erecting the proposed School. This portion of the Gardens is not nearly so decorative in appearance, and while several trees would have to be removed to other parts, the Sub-Committee feel that, in the capable hands of the B and A Department, such removal could be effected without causing undue loss. This particular site would also be most suitable, easily accommodating the School and playing fields.

To either of the sites there is easy access from all parts, and if the transport of the children is carried out as suggested, the roads leading to the Gardens would be admirably suited for the purpose.

In conclusion, the Sub-Committee desires to stress, briefly, the following urgent arguments in favour of the proposed Central School being located on either of the two sites suggested:—

- 1.—The sites are central.
- 2.—They are easily accessible to pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
- 3.—Quietude and healthful surroundings, so indispensable to a school, would be assured.
- 4.—Very little site preparation would be necessary, and delay in construction would thus be reduced to a minimum.
- 5.—The erection of a school on either of the suggested sites would not cause any hardship to that small section of the public at present using the Gardens, the major portion of which would still be available.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AUTOLYCUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 12th February. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods will be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st Feb. will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th March, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 11th February, 1923. [374]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND YOKOHAMA.

THE S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 19th Feb., 1923, at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th Feb., 1923, will be subject to rent. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 85, George's Building. Hongkong, 13th February, 1923. [381]

RICKMERS LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SOPHIE RICKMERS"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon and stored at Consignee's risk and expense. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon to-day. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on or after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by CARL BODIKER & CO., Agents, Rickmers Linie. Hongkong, 13th February, 1923. [382]

INTIMATIONS

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S. NG QUINN,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 20th January 1923.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ICE CREAM.

We hereby beg to remind our numerous

Customers that their Orders for ICE

CREAM must be placed 24 hours before deliv-

ery is required.

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PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 8,000 TONS
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RACE WEEK MILLINERY
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WHITEAWAY'S.

We have just received a Consignment of Ladies' Race Model Trimmed Millinery especially selected for RACE WEEK.

NEW, SMART AND UP-TO-DATE.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

COMPANY MEETING.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

The eighteenth ordinary annual meeting of the Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., was held at the company's offices, Ice House Street, yesterday morning.

Mr. T. G. Weall, Chairman of the Consulting Committee, presided. Others present were: Mr. A. S. Ellis, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. K. H. Kamei, and Mr. C. J. F. Quarles Van Ufford (members of the Consulting Committee); Mr. G. R. Edwards, and Mr. Van Epps (shareholders) and Mr. W. Gray (secretary).

Proposing the adoption of the reports and accounts, the CHAIRMAN said:

The report and accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed period, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

The profit on trading for the year amounts to \$38,211.82, to which must be added profit on the sale of shares, interests, dividends, etc. After writing off depreciation on your fleet and setting aside sums for special repairs and insurance fund as considered necessary by General Managers and approved by the Consulting Committee to the extent of \$37,010.80, there remains a balance of \$33,085.74, which, with last year's carry forward, leaves the sum of \$30,662.74 to be dealt with at this meeting.

The superintendent reports that your fleet has been maintained in good order, two of the older boats have been thoroughly overhauled during the year at an expense of \$24,000. This expense you will recollect was provided for last year in special repairs account. There remains one more boat to be reconditioned at an estimated cost of \$12,000. This boat is now under repair and special repairs account has been built up to meet this expense by the transfer of \$10,000. The new boat, No. 7 was commissioned on the 10th of August and has proved very satisfactory. The remainder of your fleet have been regularly docked and kept in first-class condition out of current revenue. You will notice that \$14,010.80 has been written off the value of Waterboats and this is on the usual scale.

Small repairs were necessitated to the pipes and staging at Lai-chi-kok during the typhoon season and as we shall have to remove these when the new Government basin is ready, your Committee have considered it necessary to write down the value by \$2,000.

The demand for water is still increasing chiefly on account of the numerous large passenger steamers now using this Port and we were called upon last year to supply no less than 640,000 tons, an increase of 39,000 over the previous year. I regret that this increase is not reflected in your profit on working. First of all, as your Chairman warned you last year, the Government had increased the cost of water by 100 per cent. Extra expenses and decreased revenue were occasioned by the strike, while running expenses have been considerably increased owing to advances in crews' wages, etc. Towards the end of the year we had to advance the price of water to our consumers, but this is not fully reflected in the accounts for the period under review.

With your increased fleet, it has been considered wise to add to the insurance which has been brought up to \$10,000 by the addition of \$10,000.

The total carrying capacity of your fleet, allowing for one boat to be off duty, is at present about 1,800 tons. Last year our daily supply amounted to approximately 1,500 tons, including Sundays and holidays. As the demand is by no means regular, we are frequently called upon to supply up to 3,000 tons per day, which necessitates working the boats and crew night and day making it extremely difficult to keep the boats clean or lay them up for necessary painting and repairs. In January this year, we supplied over 56,000 tons, which constitutes a record. Any delay in our service is detrimental to our recommendation and your Committee have approved the purchase of another new boat which has been put in hand and will be commissioned about the middle of the year. I trust our policy in this respect will meet with your approval.

I was asked recently by a shareholder why we considered it necessary to build up such a large investment fluctuation account and as there may be some misunderstanding on this point, I would explain that it has always been the practice of this Company to show investments at their market value, writing off any appreciation to investment fluctuation account so that this account reflects the enhanced value of your securities since date of purchase. You will, I am sure, agree that this cannot be distributed as profit unless actually realized, and it might be better in future to follow the practice adopted by other companies of showing investments at book value, inserting market value in a footnote.

I do not think there is anything in the account or report calling for further comment from me. I consider we are to be congratulated on continuing to supply the essential needs of regular customers during the strike at usual prices and thanks are due to our European staff and to the splendid work done by numerous volunteers who assisted in manning the boats. Some of our competitors charged three or four times normal prices.

After making the provisions enumerated above, we have, as I have said, the sum of \$33,082.74 to be dealt with, and your Committee recommend the payment of a dividend of \$1.25 per share, absorbing \$34,663.75, leaving a balance of \$5,008.99 to carry forward to new account.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRAGEDY AT KOWLOON.

YOUNG REVENUE OFFICER DIES IN BATHROOM.

The death took place under tragic circumstances yesterday of Mr. Mowbray Arthur Hancock, a young and popular member of the Revenue Office staff. Mr. Hancock was staying at No. 3, Armed Buildings, Kowloon and was discovered dead in his bathroom in the morning. Death was undoubtedly the result of carbonic oxide gas poisoning. The deceased went for his bath at about eight o'clock in the usual way. He failed to appear at the breakfast table and the houseboy became alarmed and knocked on the bathroom door. He received no reply and sought the aid of neighbours in an adjoining flat. They smashed in the bathroom door and found the deceased lying on the floor. Dr. Balaen was sent for immediately, and artificial respiration was tried without effect. Apparently the deceased had shaved in the bathroom and was there some time, with the geyser going. The geyser is believed to have used up all the oxygen in the air, thereby forming carbonic oxide gas. He became faint, and from the position in which he was lying it would seem that he made an effort to reach the door, for he was lying face downwards with the key underneath his body.

Mr. Hancock was a single man, and his thirtieth birthday would have fallen on the 24th of this month. He came East in 1911 as a Mercantile Marine apprentice, but he later joined the Chinese Customs which he left to join the staff at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon. He entered the Government service as a revenue officer on probation in June of last year.

The night before his death he was in perfect health and good spirits, and visited the Chinese fair in the company of a friend. Of a quiet disposition, and popular with all those who knew him, his early death is much to be regretted. A post mortem is to be held, and the body has been removed to the public mortuary.

COMPANY REPORT.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders reads as follows:—

The Board of Directors have now to lay before the shareholders a statement of accounts, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

The gross profit for the year is \$984,864.06. The amount brought forward from the previous year is 100,617.80.

After allowing for the interim dividend paid in September last \$200,000.00 Directors' and auditors' fees, etc. 7,700.94

Writing off 10 per cent. for depreciation on the Company's buildings, machinery, launches, lighters, etc. 59,984.34

The balance to be dealt with is \$ 817,796.58

which it is recommended be applied as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of \$1.50 per share \$ 600,000.00

To place to reserve for new plant 50,000.00

To write off buildings and machinery, Macao works, an additional 50,000.00

To donate to war memorial hospital 5,000.00

To bonus to staff 14,162.00

And carry forward to the credit of next year's account 58,633.58

\$ 817,796.58

Directors.—Since the last annual meeting Mr. J. Bell-Irving and Sir Paul Chater resigned, and Mr. D. G. M. Bernard was invited to join the Board in place of Mr. Bell-Irving, and on his return to the Colony, Sir Paul Chater was invited to rejoin the Board. These appointments require confirmation.

In accordance with section 12 (14) of the Articles of Association Mr. A. O. Lang and Rev. Father L. Robert retire, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Linthead and Davis and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews who are eligible for re-appointment.

Before moving the adoption of the accounts and report, I shall be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

Mr. A. S. Ellis seconded, and there were no questions. The motion was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. W. Adamson, seconded by Mr. Van Ufford, Mr. C. Bernard Brown was re-appointed auditor.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

THIS YEAR'S CELEBRATIONS.

For a few days at least the Chinese have done with business, and given their whole time over to merry-making. The financial settlements have been made—with but few important exceptions—and the devil of worry has been driven away for a time at least. Restaurants, tea houses, and stores, have all closed down, the barbers have ceased work, coolies have thrown aside their burdens, and newspapers have ceased to publish. In the neighbourhood of the bazaar hill has been noise, cries, and thronging crowds. Huge strings of fireworks rend the air with rolling creasendos of sound, the atmosphere is everywhere tainted with the choking fumes of spent gunpowder, and flashing, bursting fireworks fly in every direction, to the danger of face and eyes.

The various stalls were this year confined to the side streets off Queen's Road, the main thoroughfare being barred to them, and dealers sold the same "antiques," made in Birmingham, to the simple "griffins" who haunt the district year by year, greedily drinking in the novelty of the sights. Other stalls sold goldfish, beautifully marked, and with big staring eyes, swimming about in washing basins; pans, and in some cases even snappers. Others had sweetmeats and puddings, for sale, some being not unlike in appearance to our own Christmas puddings, which, too, are only made and sold on special days. Others, again, sold grotesque masks, huge and ghastly, painted in vivid colours; and fireworks of all descriptions.

Last night the firing of the crackers after the usual thanks offerings to the "god of the kitchen," was deafening. It is difficult to do adequate justice to the weirdness of the scene as it appears to Western eyes, what with the crowds of people, shouting and screaming, their forms looming mistily through the haze of smoke; the thunder of the fireworks, the horrible stench of the streets, and the cries of the dealers.

But even on peculiarly Chinese occasions the influence of the West makes itself felt. Stalls were studied with printed new year cards, others sold trillily hats; the latter especially looked ridiculous and out of place in such a spot. Possibly, to the "old timer" the most striking feature of the fair was the wonderful array of plants and flowers which lined the streets. Orange trees in fruit stood side by side with gorgeous chrysanthemums; the beautiful shrubs of the peonies, or "lucky flowers" of the Chinese, in bloom contrasted remarkably with the ugly malformations of other shrubs, deliberately stunted in their growth by vandalistic Chinese gardeners.

Yau-mat, and other districts also, had their fair, though these are little else than miniature reproductions of the "Paddy's Market" fair. But when midnight arrives there is a general clearance of vendors' stalls from the street, and to-day Hongkong has more of a Home-land Sunday air than on any other day of the year.

West Point was unusually quiet. On New Year's eve all the restaurants and hotels are closed, business houses and stores, and with the exception of a few private gatherings to which access for the foreigner is by no means easy, there was little of any interest to the stranger. Tomorrow, however, all will be opened once more, and the normal round of gaiety will be continued with renewed enthusiasm.

"CHINESE CARNIVAL."

GAY SCENE AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Hongkong Hotel decided to give their patrons an opportunity of celebrating this China New Year in Chinese fashion and a Fancy Dress Carnival was therefore announced and the grillroom was decorated in keeping with the idea. In the entrance corridor were hung the familiar Chinese tableaux which, according to the Chinese staff of the hotel, had no particular historical significance but were only there for "look see." Illuminated with tiny electric lights they made quite an effective display. In the ceiling of the corridor were some handsome examples of monster Chinese lanterns and, against one wall of the passageway, was placed a blackwood joss table with the usual offerings, scroll decorations and spray of peach blossom. Specimens of the ingeniously constructed Chinese flower baskets were everywhere and contributed largely towards the desired effect.

No sooner had the scheme become known than some weeks ago—than bookings were made very readily, with the result that 400 diners sat down in the grill-room, last night, to partake of a *recherche* dinner, of which the following was the menu:—

DINNER.
Bird's Nest and Pigeon Egg Soup in Cup
Broiled King Salmon
Stewed Mushrooms
Lamb Chops and Green Peas
Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce
Coup St. Jacques
Dessert

Everyone had entered heartily into the spirit of the affair and many magnificent Mandarin costumes and other examples of Chinese dress were among the wide variety of fancy costumes in evidence. Paper caps, toy balloons and other paraphernalia of Carnival were at the disposal of the party, provided by a management which overlooked no detail to secure the success of the evening. For the arrangements, Mr. C. F. Pratt, the manager, and Mr. H. J. Norton, the assistant manager were principally responsible. Unfortunately red tape was invisibly present, in addition to the streamers of flowers hung from wall to wall. Patrons were notified that the Licensing Law does not permit the Hotel Company to serve refreshments, or continue dancing after midnight. So that actually seeing China New Year in had to be done in the street, but the gathering made good use of the St. Paul's Churchyard precedent and the Chinese provided ample fire-cracker accompaniments. It goes without saying that the dancing floor was fully occupied throughout the evening and that the enjoyment of the dancers was ensured by the skill of the Hotel Band.

THE OPERA.

THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.

The Williamson Opera Company reported their performance of "The Yeoman of the Guard" at the Theatre Royal last night, and in spite of the counter attraction in the form of a Chinese Carnival and Dinner held at the Hongkong Hotel, which attracted upwards of 400 residents, there was a fairly large audience. The acting generally was well up to the previous night's standard, and the whole opera was received with the enthusiasm which it deserved. Mr. Charles Workman portrayed the character of poor Jack Point with his old vigour, and played upon the emotions of his audience with a true artist's skill. Elsie Coram, as Elsie Maynard, proved herself an actress of no mean ability and interpreted the part with the sympathy it deserved. Byrl Walkley maintained her reputation in the role of Phoebe Merryll, and gave a dainty and vivacious interpretation of the part. The rest of the company justified their selection in the production.

SPORT.

INTERPORT GOLF.

The following have been chosen to represent the Army against Shanghai at Fanling on Sunday (18th inst.) Singles will be played in the morning, first couple driving off, at 9.30 a.m., and four balls in the afternoon, first four driving off, at 1.40 p.m. Team:—

Major H. G. Gandy.
Capt. H. F. Bloxham.
Lieut. W. D. Bacon.
Major A. S. Littlejohn.
Major Milner Jones.
Major J. E. Lloyd.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

A reminder to competitors in the Junior Championship appears among to-day's advertisements.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Up to 375, in last night's game at the V.R.C., the issue was in doubt, both players making fine breaks and keeping together. From this on fortune certainly smiled on the winner: P. K. Leong, for almost every victory he was left with an easy "one." E. L. Barros, in addition to having had "leaves" seemed to lose confidence and he had only reached 399 on the conclusion of "hostilities." The highest breaks were:—Leong 35, Barros 37.

ARMED ROBBERY AT WEST POINT.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO. ROBBED.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's buildings at West Point were broken into by armed robbers yesterday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, and the sum of \$1,600 was stolen from the safe. There were on the premises at the time a compradore and three clerks, all of whom the robbers bound, and gagged with tea caps. The safe was open so that it was easy for them to take the money out. They also robbed the clerks and took money and jewellery from them to the value of another \$170. The men, according to the Compradore, were armed with revolvers and daggers and the police are furnished with their description.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the distant lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, "the most competent optical manufacturing establishment" in South China, located in 53, Queen's Road Central. Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their speciality.—Advrt. [101]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MUI TSAI BILL PASSED.

PROTESTS AGAINST EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS AT HOME.

FUTURE OF GERMAN MISSION WORK AND PROPERTY.

A meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).

H.E. the General Officer in Command of the Troops (Major-General Sir JOHN FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. McL. MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).

Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN.

Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Hon. Mr. NG HON TEE.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last Council of the Council were approved and signed.

THE MUI TSAI QUESTION.

CUSTOM OF TRANSFER.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., pursuant to private notice given, addressed the following questions to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs:—

1.—Is it not the fact that, by Chinese custom, a parent of a mui tsai who wishes to get her back from her employer, is bound to repay to such employer the sum of money which such employer has paid to such parent for the transfer of such mui tsai to the employer?

2.—Has not such custom been followed by the Officials of the Chinese Secretariat in regard to the redemption of a mui tsai by her parent from her employer?

The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS replied as follows:—

1.—According to Chinese custom, it is the usual but not the invariable custom for some repayment to be made.

2.—The S.C.A. acts solely in the interests of the girl and does not regard himself as being in any way bound by the custom. The practice of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs is based on section 32 of Ordinance 4 of 1897, and we never lose sight of the fact that the guardianship of any girl for whose transfer money has been paid is vested in the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, against the parents as much as against other parties. In all cases where mui tsai are concerned, the case of the girls is entrusted by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to nobody until full enquiry has been made in the Office and in the Po Leung Kuk; and the ruling consideration is always the best interest of the girls. No opposition is offered to a monetary arrangement being reached between the parties themselves, but failure to reach such an arrangement would not be allowed to stand in the way of a decision in the interests of the girl.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Finance Minutes Nos. 10, 11 and 12, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY also laid on the table a report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 1, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

GERMAN MISSION WORK AND PROPERTY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the carrying on of the work formerly carried on by certain German societies and persons in the Colony of Hongkong, and to deal with certain property formerly held or administered by, or used in connection with the work of, such societies and persons in the Colony of Hongkong, and to provide for the control of the persons by whom the said work is to be carried on."

He said: Article 488 of the Treaty of Versailles is as follows:—

"The Allied and Associated Powers agree that where Christian religious missions were being maintained by German societies or persons in territory belonging to them, or of which the Government is entrusted to them in accordance with the present Treaty, the property which these missions or missionary societies possessed, including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes. In order to ensure the due execution of this undertaking, the Allied and Associated Governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees appointed by or approved by the Government and composed of persons holding the faith of the Mission whose property is involved."

The Allied and Associated Governments, while continuing to maintain full control as to the individuals by whom the missions are conducted, will safeguard the interests of such missions.

Germany, taking note of the above undertaking, agrees to accept all arrangements made or to be made by the Allied or Associated Governments concerned for carrying on the work of the said missions or trading societies and waive all claims on their behalf."

This Bill, Sir, is intended to carry out the provisions of that Article of the Treaty of Versailles. During the war temporary arrangements were made for holding and maintaining the property formerly owned by the German Mission here and for carrying on the work of those missions so far as it still existed in the Colony. The property is now vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property as temporary titular owner. The Missions were carried on by and under the supervision of certain Protestant Missions which carry on work in the Colony. It is obvious that some arrangement must now be made both for holding and dealing with property and for carrying on the work of the Missions. Some of the property is in a very bad state of repair and will have to be dealt with very quickly; probably some of it will have to be pulled down and rebuilt. Some of the land held by the German Missions is probably no longer required for the work of the Missions and will, no doubt, either be sold or otherwise disposed of. The Bill proposes to create a corporation consisting of five persons. The five persons who are to form the corporation at the commencement of the Ordinance are given in clause 2. When any of these persons die or resign or become unable to carry out the trusts of the corporation the Government will have power to appoint a successor, and, of course, the intention is that all future members of the corporation, as in the case of the first members, shall be of the Protestant faith, as all the German Missions involved were of that faith. A great many of the clauses in the Bill are formal, technical clauses, such as appear in all incorporation Ordinances. Clause 3 deals with the trusts under which the property is to be held. In the first draft of the Bill an attempt was made to set out the trusts on each particular piece of property, but it was found that so much detail was involved and it was so difficult in some cases to ascertain the exact trusts that it has been thought better to declare the trusts in a very general way as is done in this clause and to give the corporation by sub-clause 6 of clause 3 absolute discretion to determine the manner in which the trusts are to be carried out, and to apply a particular property and the income, or proceeds on any particular property to any particular object. That appears rather wide but, of course, it is merely in that form because of the impossibility of ascertaining exact trusts without a great deal of enquiry which can only be carried out properly by a body such as the Bill proposes to create. The general idea of the Bill is that any particular property or the income from it or proceeds of it must be used only for the Mission to which that property formerly belonged. I do not think I need refer to any of the other clauses as they are mostly formal and any question on them can be raised in Committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend further the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL the Bill was referred to Committee to be considered clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on the Council resuming the third reading was moved by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY and the Bill was passed into law.

MAINTENANCE ORDERS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1921."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was then referred to Committee for consideration clause by clause. It passed through Committee without amendment and on the Council resuming it was in due form read a third time and was passed into law.

THE MUI TSAI BILL.

VIOLENT PROTESTS AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION.

The Council went into Committee to resume discussion of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to regulate certain forms of female domestic service."

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL verbal amendments were made in several clauses.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Does any hon. member desire to raise any further question in the Committee stage of the Bill?

No hon. member intimating any desire to do so, H.E. the GOVERNOR proposed that the Bill be reported to the Council and the Council then resumed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved and the COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the third reading of the Bill.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Does any hon. member desire to address the Council?

HON. MR. HOLYOAK ON "ATROCIOUS MIS-STATEMENTS."

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK: Your Excellency, I crave your permission to dilate somewhat more at length on the remarks which I made in the Committee stage of the Bill at the last meeting of the Council, namely, on the gross misrepresentations of fact which have been made almost throughout the public press at Home, and largely in what I can unhesitatingly describe as a malicious campaign of propaganda, whether for political purposes or otherwise I know not; but I do know that statements have been made quite publicly at home in connection with this subject which ought not to remain unchallenged by this honourable Council in defence of the fair name of the Colony and the good government which it represents. If the statements of wholesale slavery and of the selling of slaves were as true as they have been depicted, then, Sir, I think there is little doubt that it would stand for a judgment not only upon each successive Governor of the Colony who has allowed it to remain but upon the British people of the Colony who have lived under it for the last 40 years. I am not concerned, however, in discussing in detail the subject of mui tsai. I have voted already for the first reading of the Bill and I am prepared to vote for its final stages, principally because it adds to the annals of the Colony and the laws of the Colony an Ordinance which is in keeping with other Ordinances. For my own part I do feel sincerely that in a large degree it was perhaps unnecessary because, in practice and in spirit, officially and otherwise, the practice has never received official sanction from beginning to end in the history of the Colony and therefore it seems unnecessary to legislate on the subject. Nor would it have been necessary but for the gross misrepresentation in an agitation representing a somewhat horrible state of affairs which, in fact, does not exist in practice and in the experience of those of us who have lived very many years in this Colony and who know somewhat of the inside of Chinese affairs. I do not think the situation of the mui tsai in a Chinese household differs so very largely in actual practice from that of a similar practice obtaining at home of adopting an orphan from one of the many orphanages and using her as a domestic assistant and providing her with home, food and clothing. Nor do I think that the ill-treatment which has been so largely described to us is any more widely spread than that revealed in the ordinary practice of a Magistrate's Court in any large town in England. It is because I have so recently come from home and because both from press and platform and even from pulpit one has heard such atrocious misstatements of fact that I feel they cannot be passed without challenge by this Council, affecting as they do the reputation of the Council and the reputation of the Colony. For that reason I venture to raise my voice in the very strongest protest against such being accepted as facts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. If it were a fact that slaves were openly bought and sold as depicted in the Press at Home, would not the British Colony itself have compelled such a state of affairs to be attended to? If it were a fact that the Government permitted the purchase and sale of slaves as depicted, would not the pressure of public opinion in this Colony have forced legislation long ago? But for the fact that certain persons, with a not very wide knowledge of the subject, ventured at Home, for purposes of propaganda, and partly for political propaganda, as I submit, grossly to misstate the facts for their own ends, the subject would never have been raised at all. It is because of these facts that I desire in the name of the Unofficial Members of this Council to protest against the statements which have been made widely and publicly at home both by the Press and by certain individuals which are a slur upon the good name and Government of this Colony, which are without foundation in fact and malicious in character.

REPROOF OF A VICAR.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR: I desire to support in the strongest possible manner the remarks that the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce has been made in protest against the exaggerated absurdities that have appeared in the Home Press upon this subject. As an instance I would mention that when I was at Home some two years ago I visited some relations at a well-known English watering place, and accompanied them to the Parish Church. The good Vicar who preached *ad hoc* nothing that I could see began inveighing against the British Colony of Hongkong for selling Chinese girls in the public market place. "These are not Angles," he said, "but angels." I need not say I took the first occasion to put the reverend gentleman right on the facts as we know them here and he told me that he had obtained his facts and figures from the public Press at Home and that he would correct the misstatements that he had made to his congregation on the following Sunday. It has not been since a member of this Council for the Unofficials to address the Council on the third reading of a Bill, but I do not consider any apology is needed in this instance, and if it serves to give more weight to our protest against the exaggerated absurdities that I and my hon. friend have referred to, then, I think the end is justified by the means.

HON. MR. STEPHEN ON THE CHARTER OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN: Your Excellency, I would like to associate myself with the two hon. members who have just spoken in protesting against the imputations upon the good name of the Colony. In all the speeches made on this Bill the one that struck me as being most *ad hoc* was that of the Attorney-General in introducing it. After going through the Objects and Reasons, "damning the Bill with faint praise," he finally reached the impotent conclusion that the measure had to be passed because the system was one which was open to abuse and grave abuse at the hands of unscrupulous persons. Well, Sir, he could have said the same about the office he fills with such distinction himself—it is an office that is open to abuse at the hands of unscrupulous persons; and he might have said the same about the position I happen to hold in the Colony: it is distinctly open to abuse in the hands of unscrupulous persons. But what he would have said, I venture to say, if he had been speaking from his own mind was this: "We do not think this Bill is any use, but we have got to pass it, because we have been told to." This agitation at Home I do not take so seriously as my unofficial colleagues do, because I have seen so often a similar kind of thing before—people seeking cheap advertisement are quite willing to assume that we Englishmen when we come East of Suez leave behind all we ever learned of humanity and charity. When they see an opportunity of gaining some cheap notoriety they will find some tame Member of Parliament to put questions to the Colonial Office and the harassed Secretary of State for the Colonies ultimately decides that the balance of advantage is to get a Government to pass a Bill which will shut the mouths of these stupid bores in Parliament. Many of the races ruled by the British Government in various parts of the world have habits and customs which do not come up to the standard of Exeter Hall, but it has always been our wise policy to leave them alone in that respect unless, of course, those customs are such as to outrage humanity. I should like to have seen the Secretary of State for India, for instance, sending orders to the Viceroy to disturb some of the customs which are far less innocent and far less humane than the mui tsai system in this Colony. No, they know very well they cannot do that, because local opinion is too strong for them. But here, with a Legislative Council that is powerless to oppose the wishes of the Government, they do not scruple, in order to secure peace and quietness at Home, to set aside the wishes of the majority of the people in this Colony. One thing I would say in conclusion is that the support of the Bill came from a most extraordinary combination of bodies: the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the labour unions. Anyone who knows anything of the inside history of the Colony could say perfectly well that that support of the Bill is—I hesitate to describe it—perhaps it is best to describe it as a fake. There can be nothing in common or in sympathy between the labour unions and the Y.M.C.A. and they join together on this occasion for reasons far different from any consideration for the welfare of mui tsai.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: I think, Gentlemen, I would rather not say anything further on the subject, except that I desire to associate myself with the Unofficial Members in resenting the offensive and foul-mouthed libels on the Chinese race which have been a feature of the British Press on this subject, instigated thereto by persons some of whom I believe have been influenced by genuine philanthropic motives but some of whom it is perfectly clear were instigated only by motives of self-advertisement.

The third reading of the Bill was then approved and the measure passed accordingly.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday next, 22nd February.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

SWATOW TYPHOON RELIEF.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$30,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Swatow Typhoon Relief Fund.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a re-vote of the balance remaining of \$70,000 contributed by the Colony to the Swatow Typhoon Relief Fund.

Approved.

ACCOMMODATION FOR WIRELESS STAFF AT CAPE D'AGUILAR.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$85,000 on account of Public Works Extraordinary. Provision of additional accommodation for the staff at Cape d'Aguilar.

The CHAIRMAN: This vote has already been approved by the Committee. The sum required is made up as follows: \$10,000, extension to engine house and installation of direction wireless apparatus; \$22,000 for the Superintendent's bungalow; \$17,000, alterations to staff quarters; \$16,500, new wing to house near Prentices.

Approved.

A SANITARY DEPARTMENT STEAM LAUNCH.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$12,956 on account of Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, 1 steam launch.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum of \$12,956 includes two items: \$12,425, being the last instalment in payment of the cost of a wooden steam single screw tug, costing \$48,700, and \$531 for additions made at the suggestion of the Government Marine Surveyor, namely, a booby hatch, to keep out the weather from the crew's quarters and an awning to provide cover for the crew and to shade the engine room.

Approved.

STOP THIEF !!

The "ALARM"

Burglar-Proof Cash Box, Jewel Casket, Deed Box or Safe

The "ALARM" CASHBOX is made of solid steel and is fitted with an electrical device which renders theft impossible. Once the "ALARM" is set it is impossible for anyone to move it without starting the alarm. This alarm is a loud sounding rattle, which will proceed for nine hours, unless stopped by some one who has the key of the box and knows the secret of the device.

There are many other uses for the "ALARM." It may be placed on top of confidential papers which you have to leave on the desk for a short while in your absence. It will guard them efficiently. It will be impossible to remove a paper from underneath the "ALARM" without starting the alarm off. Papers and valuables guarded by the "ALARM" are as safe as if under your own eye.

Place the "ALARM" BOX behind your Bedroom Door at night. The presence of any intruder will be promptly notified.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

EST. 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, ETC.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNES' NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

NEW ENGLISH COLUMBIA RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

AT

ANDERSON'S

2, QUEEN'S BUILDING (OPPOSITE WISEMAN'S)

Powell
TELEPHONE C. 387.

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK

WASHING TUNICS

AND

SUITS for BOYS

ALSO

PRETTY WASHING

FROCKS for GIRLS

ALL SIZES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

TRAFFIC on the PEAK TRAMWAY will be SUSPENDED from 1 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, for a Period of Eight Days or thereabouts in order to carry out certain repairs to the Haulage Machinery. Season Ticket Holders will have the option of getting their Tickets extended for the Whole Period cars cease running or obtaining a Pro Rata refund on such Tickets for the Unexpired Period.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1923. [401]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING the SUSPENSION of the PEAK TRAMWAY SERVICE, MOTOR BUSES will be RUN between the Hongkong Hotel and the Peak Church, leaving either end at the following Times:-

8 A.M. to 10 A.M. Every 20 Minutes.
10 A.M. to 6 P.M. " 30 "
6 P.M. to 8 P.M. " 20 "
8 P.M. to Midnight " 30 "

FARE—50 Cents.

E. W. ALDERSON,
Assistant General Manager,
HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
[402]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

COMPETITORS are reminded that the 3rd Round and Semi-finals will be played at Fanning on SUNDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1923. Starting Times will be reserved and Tickets will be booked.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING
Secretaries & Treasurers.
[403]

DANCING.

PALACE HOTEL,
KOWLOON.

The Popular
JAZZ QUARTET
of
H.M.S. Tivonia

Will play at the above Hotel on SATURDAY,
17th, Dancing 9 P.M. [398]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the City Hall on MONDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 5.15 P.M.

For the following purposes:-
(a) To receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts for the past year.
(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for ensuing year.
(c) To consider the manner in which St. George's Day shall be celebrated.
(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All Members are requested to attend.
G. H. PIERCE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1923. [405]

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Tons of New 8-lb. NAVY PICKS (British Make) in Quantities to suit Buyers. For Samples and Prices apply to INHUS & RIDDLE (CHINA) LTD., 7 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911-1921
and
IN THE MATTER of the CHINA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the Court was on the 9th day of February, 1923, presented to the said Court by THE GENERAL EXCHANGE COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered in Hongkong under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1911-1921 and whose registered office is at No. 19, (on House Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong aforesaid.

And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Courts of Justice, Victoria, aforesaid on the 5th day of MARCH, 1923, at 10.30 A.M., and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1923.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.
Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by registered post to the above-named GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO., notice in writing of his intention so to do.
The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the aforesaid notice, later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of March, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

THE HOUSING
QUESTION.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held at
The CITY HALL
on
FRIDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 5.30 P.M.

When important resolutions on The Housing Question will be brought forward for submission to the Government.

Chairman—MR. C. G. ALABASTER, K.C., O.B.E.

After the above Meeting the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the
CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION
will be held.
(Signed) R. STOCK,
(Hon. Sec. C.R.A.)
Hongkong, 14th February, 1923. [394]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 31, GOSWELL ROAD, HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and declaring a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[356]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at CITY HALL, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY the 24th FEBRUARY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The Register of shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from Monday, 13th February, to Saturday, 24th February, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period, no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of The Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1923. [392]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRD NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 17th February, 1923, until Tuesday, 27th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1923. [354]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, February 8th, 1923 to TUESDAY, February 20th, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 2nd, 1923. [314]

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A FANCY DRESS BALL

In Aid of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL

on
TUESDAY, MARCH 6th, at 9.30 P.M.

TICKETS—\$4.00. Obtainable at
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
CAFE WISEMAN.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
\$1.00 Fines for Non Fancy Dress. [391]

THE CORONET.

TO-NIGHT.

"THE PRODIGAL
JUDGE."

KOWLOON THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.

H. B. WARNER

IN

THE WHITE DOVE.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO.
(1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

THE Supply of Electricity will be DISCONTINUED between the hours of 9.30 A.M. and 5 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 16th FEBRUARY, owing to alterations at the Company's Generating Station.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[387]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SHANGHAI-HONGKONG INTERPORT GOLF MATCH.

IT is proposed to entertain the Members of the Shanghai Interport team to dinner at the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, at 8 P.M. All Members are invited to be present. Cost of Dinner \$3.00 per head (exclusive of wines, etc.).

Members unable to attend but who wish to subscribe are requested to advise the Secretaries accordingly.

Members who intend being present should place their names on the Lists provided at the Secretaries' Office, Hongkong Club, Happy Valley Clubhouse, Deep Water Bay Clubhouse, and Fanning Clubhouse. Lists will be withdrawn on Monday, 19th February.

By Order,
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
[388]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES

will be held on
THE CRICKET GROUND
on
THURSDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1923.
5 P.M. to 10 P.M.

ADMISSION \$1.
(Children and Men of His Majesty's Services in uniform Half Price).

Lady Fowler will present the Prizes at 5.30 p.m.
Military Band will play during the afternoon and Tea will be obtainable at 50 cents. [390]

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911-1921
and
IN THE MATTER of the CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ, Judge, made in his Chambers on Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1923, Mr. GEOFFREY NORMAN ORME of the Supreme Court Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, Official Receiver was appointed Provisional Liquidator of the above named Company, the CHINA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Dated the 12th day of February, 1923.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Official Receiver. [376]

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

SEND 13/- and we will mail you regularly every week for 52 weeks a copy of any British Weekly Newspaper, such as: Lloyd's, People, Tit Bits, Pearson's, etc., etc. etc. Hundreds of papers on our Big List mailed free. A different paper sent weekly, or the same publication for 52 weeks. 13/- pays for a year's subscription, including postage. Most unique and up-to-date service, greatly appreciated by members throughout the Empire.

Send 13/- to-day to
PERIODICAL POSTING CO.,
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND. [1781]

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed Cure for
Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Marks,
Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, etc., in Four
Weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post
are requested to write. Rs. 7 to 8 (\$3.50) Per
Week. Full particulars Free under cover.
"SRI" WORKS, Bordon Square (H.R.), Calcutta
(India). [1106]

"TELLERMAN" LINE

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN AND
ROTTERDAM.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF SIMLA"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 22nd February, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 1st March, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1923. [392]

INTIMATION

BURNETT'S

FINEST LONDON

DRY GIN

Unique in Character and
Flavour.

GIVES THAT DISTINCTIVE
EXCELLENCE TO
A COCKTAIL.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1923.

"SLIPPING DOWN THE
SLOPE."

It is evident that the Anglo-French French entente is gravely imperilled by events in the Ruhr area when we have the Prime Minister of Great Britain publicly charging France with having no wish to see a Germany strong enough to pay reparations. The French Press naturally combats the charge and claims that France's action is governed by the wish to see that "Germany does not become strong enough to refuse to pay."

Surely it is not disputed that in this respect the British attitude differs not in the least degree from that of France and Belgium. All are equally determined that Germany shall pay to "the uttermost farthing"; the difference between them resolves itself largely into a question of the time within which the agreed reparations shall be made. If on this matter the nations cannot be guided by the advice of a Commission of international experts, then international co-operation becomes impossible. A cable to-day tells us that an amendment is to be moved in the House of Commons to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne declaring that "inasmuch as the future peace of Europe cannot be safeguarded nor the recovery of reparations promoted by the Franco-Belgian operations in the Ruhr, it is urgently necessary to seek effective securities against aggression by international guarantees under the League of Nations, and invite the Council of the League without delay to appoint a Commission of experts to report on the capacity of Germany to pay reparations and the best method of effecting such payment," etc. This amendment would seem to succinctly express the public sentiment in Great Britain, but we do not see what likelihood there is of the Council of the League of Nations taking action

unless there is common consent to it so doing. An international Commission of experts has already made the investigation, and France and Belgium have chosen to disregard its main recommendation. The majority report—signed by Messrs. KEYSER, BRAND, JENKS and CASSEL, all economists of international repute—recommended a moratorium as to reparations of any kind for two years, with an extension of the period if necessary. The minority report, signed by Dr. G. VISSEING, LEOPOLD DUBOIS and BORIS KAMENK, contained this statement: "Finally, Germany has been compelled during the last few years and until quite recently to make cash payments and deliveries in kind on account of reparations, which have considerably influenced her balance of payments. We consider that any attempt to stabilize the mark would be futile unless these payments are suspended until there is a prospect of equilibrium being insured." There was, therefore, no difference between the majority and the minority reports of these experts in so far as a suspension of reparations payments is concerned. It is highly improbable that any Commission appointed by the League of Nations would report on the main issues very differently from the findings of the Commission appointed by the Council of Ambassadors. Moreover, it can hardly be expected of France that she will retrace her steps. Mr. BONAR LAW recognises that "France, committed to this policy, is bound to see it through." The French Ambassador to London in an address before the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce is reported to have complained that France had received "practically nothing" from Germany. In these days when we have become accustomed to talk of international indebtedness in terms of milliards and billions, "practically nothing" must be read as a relative term, for it is acknowledged that, including the cost of the armies of occupation, her actual cash payments, coal deliveries, surrendered mercantile marine and other payments, Germany has already paid the equivalent of more than £1,000,000,000.

What France's proportion of this has been we have no statistics available to show, but she has had her due proportion, and nothing is gained by ignoring or minimising the fact that Germany has already paid more than quadruple the indemnity paid to France in 1870. Whether Great Britain would have acted more firmly and more quickly than France had she been in the position in which France stands to-day is not a pronouncement on which it is possible for the French Ambassador or anybody else to speak with confidence. The views of the two Powers are fundamentally at variance on the subject, and unless France and Belgium are prepared to accept the findings of an international commission of experts there is no satisfactory way out of an impasse which imperils not only the continued existence of the entente but the economic rehabilitation of Europe. As General SMUTS has recently expressed it: "The sands are running out and, unless some strong hand can even now clutch Europe and rescue her from the slope down which she is slipping, the catastrophe of peace may yet become far greater than the catastrophe of the Great War."

The Right Rev. Dom Jose da Costa Nunes, Bishop of Macao, on his return from the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier at Goa, will make his first pastoral visit to the Portuguese Missions at Singapore and Malacca, which are under his jurisdiction, and will return to Macao in time for the Holy Week ceremonies there.

A coolie employed by a money changer reports to the police that while he was carrying the sum of \$515 from his master's shop in Queen's Road West, to another money changer in the same road on Wednesday afternoon, four or five men jumped out on him and took the cash away from him. The money was all in silver.

Japanese residents in Manchuria have been holding mass meetings to protest against the withdrawal of the Japanese garrisons which they say in their resolution is calculated to jeopardise the lives and property of the Japanese residents in the province and to cause a serious set-back to the economic expansion. The Government has announced its intention to withdraw the garrison at Mukden in April next.

An assistant accountant of 118, Jervois Street, was entrusted by his master to take the sum of \$2,000.40 to a shop in Des Vœux Road West on Wednesday afternoon. On his return he reported that on his way he had met a clansman. They went to Lyndhurst Terrace and he went into a pawnshop to redeem some jewellery, leaving his clansman outside with the money. When he went out again his clansman had disappeared, likewise the cash, and he has heard of neither since.

A young Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday with stealing bills of exchange, and deeds, the property of the China Specie Bank. The value of the documents was placed at \$13,533.78, and the defendant was further charged with stealing this amount. Mr. M. K. LO appeared on his behalf and stated that the young man had simply lost this money through carelessness in his duties, and his relatives were willing to reimburse the bank to a large extent, though they did not admit any criminal liability. Mr. G. N. ORME, who represented the bank, thereupon withdrew his case, and the young man was discharged.

A correspondent at Tsingtao states that one of the most hopeful features in Tsingtao since the transfer of that city to China is the incoming of a number of western trained men to help in the municipal work and the railroad. In spite of the fact that there are difficulties created by some of the old-style mandarins installed by the Governor and the Tsinan politicians, these young men of education and training are making a great effort to work together and are doing all they can to continue the work which was so well started by the Germans and later on kept up by the Japanese.

To our Chinese readers—Kung hi fat choy!

Owing to the Chinese New Year holiday the next issue of the Hongkong Daily Press will be on Monday.

There will be no cinematograph display for children to-day at the Helena May Institute as previously arranged. Advrt.

A Chinese deportee on board the s.s. *Phœnix* committed suicide by jumping overboard shortly after the vessel had left Saigon.

The Peak Tramway service is to be again suspended from 1 a.m. on Wednesday next for a period of about eight days. The Hongkong Hotel Co. will be running a service of motor buses. Attention is directed to the advertisements for further information.

The owner of the Wing Hing grocery store in Main Street, Shamshuipo, reports to the police that three men armed with revolvers rushed into his shop at about eleven o'clock on Wednesday evening. They bound him and his wife and pushed them into the back part of the premises, meanwhile opening the safe and stealing \$162. They then decamped, and no arrests have been made.

The s.s. *President Jackson*, which was placed in quarantine on arrival in port, owing to a case of small-pox being on board, was released on Wednesday night. She sailed yesterday at noon.

There was one birth and three deaths on the s.s. *Fan Overstraten* during the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong. The nationality of the child was Portuguese. One of the deaths was that of a Chinese passenger who overbalanced and fell overboard. The other two Chinese died from natural causes.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
FRENCH MINERS DEMAND INCREASE IN WAGES.

PARIS, February 14th.
Following the strikes at the Moselle and Sarre mines and the general unrest of the French miners, who are demanding an increase of wages on account of the cost of living, the extremist Miners' Federation has decided on a general strike, beginning on Friday. The resolution passed by the principal Miners' Federation, however, makes no mention of a strike.

ECONOMIC SITUATION BECOMING MORE CRITICAL.

Advices from Dusseldorf state that the economic situation in some places is becoming more critical. A Dusseldorf firm has closed down throwing idle some 2,500 men. A number of Germans employed in the export licenses office at Badens, who agreed to work with the French officials, have received anonymous communications threatening them with death.

ANOTHER FRENCH OFFICER MALTREATED.

BERLIN, February 14th.
Advices from Gelsenkirchen state that a French officer has been maltreated by a crowd and wounded in the head. He was taken to the police prefecture.

GERMANY'S MYSTERIOUS FINANCIAL POLICY.

BERLIN, February 14th.
Considerable mystery surrounds the policy of the Government who are continuing, through the Reichsbank, to unload big amounts of foreign currencies, resulting in a remarkable recovery of the mark. The Press terms it a war measure. One effect of the recovery was something like a panic on the Stock Exchange yesterday, when stocks often fell between thirty and forty thousand points. One textile company's shares dropped one hundred and ten thousand points.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH COMMENT ON BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH.

PARIS, February 14th.
Commenting on Mr. Bonar Law's speech, the newspapers declare that the statement that France did not wish to see Germany strong enough to pay reparations is the reverse of the truth. On the contrary France does not wish to see Germany become strong enough to refuse to pay. While the cordiality of Mr. Bonar Law's tone towards France is appreciated, it is regretted that he failed accurately to appreciate France's situation. It is asserted that German recalcitrancy has been encouraged by British neutrality, and it is urged that British co-operation with the French and Belgians would end German resistance. It is alternatively suggested that Britain might persuade Germany to accept a fait accompli so as to enable a discussion to be held towards a final settlement.

LABOUR CARRIES ON PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

LONDON, February 14th.
The Manchester Guardian correspondent at Essen states that the wholesale deportations following conferences between M. Le Troquer and General Wegand are part of a deliberate policy of removing the German civil authorities and replacing them by French and Belgian officials, nevertheless the passive resistance of the population is hardening. With few exceptions, there has been hardly any violence, even of speech, and the false heroics filling the Berlin newspapers find no echo here. One constantly hears the phrase "if we win, then all wars henceforth will be meaningless." There is, however, a dangerous growing tendency to deal with waverers by mob law. Thus the personnel of the Kaiserhof Hotel were compelled to join the boycott of the French because they were scared by threats. The leadership in the passive resistance campaign has passed into the hands of Labour, whose organisations are responsible for plastering the walls at Essen with labels calling upon the people to resist.

FRENCH PATIENCE BECOMING EXHAUSTED.

ESSEN, February 14th.
Everywhere there are signs of the exhaustion of French patience. When the last employee of the Kaiserhof Hotel evacuated the place yesterday, the electric light was cut off at the central power station. Attempts at persuasion failing, French troops occupied the station in the evening and arrested the management. General Fournier has written to the Burgomaster of Essen announcing the intention of applying sanctions in consequence of the shopkeeping boycott.

LONDON, February 14th.
News from the Ruhr indicates increasing strictness of the French. A strong French force entered Gelsenkirchen and demanded the surrender of six policemen involved in an affray. Several others were arrested owing to their attitude while the detachment was passing with its prisoners. The French are severely penalising Gelsenkirchen owing to sabotage and interfering with telegraph and telephone communication with Paris, and are also punishing Bochum for the refusal by the authorities to allow the requisition of motor-cars and a threat to murder the chauffeurs if the cars be requisitioned. The Burgomaster and Chief of Police Von Winkel have been expelled. The court at Brodenay has sentenced the police secretary to two months' imprisonment and a fine of a hundred thousand marks for refusing to carry out his duties.

PARIS, February 14th.
M. Le Troquer, the Minister for Public Works, and General Payot, are going to London this afternoon to confer with the British Government with regard to utilisation of the railways in the British zone of occupied Germany.

PARIS, February 14th.

THIRTY-TWO RESIDENTS OF GELSENKIRCHEN HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

"INCREDIBLE AND SCANDALOUS PARADOX"

LONDON, February 14th.
The French Ambassador, addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, asked what would be the effect if France, who was Britain's most important customer, were crushed by the burden of debt incurred firstly to repel German aggression and secondly to restore the devastated territory. France had received practically nothing from Germany, and on the contrary had advanced Germany over a hundred thousand million francs. It was an incredible and scandalous paradox that France should be obliged to become a banker for her aggressor, whose productive power was retained intact. Britain would have acted more firmly and quickly.

JOINT MOTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 14th.
In the House of Commons a joint Asquithian and National Liberal amendment to the Address will be moved by Mr. Fisher and is expected to be supported by Sir John Simon and Mr. Lloyd George. It declares that inasmuch as the future peace of Europe cannot be safeguarded nor the recovery of reparations promoted by the Franco-Belgian operations in the Ruhr, it is urgently necessary to seek effective securities against aggression by international guarantees under the League of Nations, and invite the Council of the League of Nations without delay to appoint a commission of experts to report on the capacity of Germany to pay reparations, and the best method of effecting such payment, and in view of the recent indications of willingness by the Government of the United States to participate in a conference on this subject, the British representatives on the Council of the League be instructed to urge that the American Government be invited to appoint an expert to sit on the commission.

"GROWING EFFERVESCENCE" OF RUHR POPULATION.

COLOGNE, February 14th.
An agreement has practically been concluded by the Inter-Allied railway sub-commission regarding the readjustment of the railway difficulty. The details are not divulged, but it is announced significantly that if the important key section of the railway be handed over to the French no precedent would be established thereby, since the boundaries of the occupied areas have frequently been readjusted.

PARIS, February 14th.
A message from Dusseldorf states that in consequence of the growing effervescence of the population, especially at Bochum, Castrop, Herne and Beckinghausen, the French have decided to disarm the security police, who have become more hostile and transform them into municipal police.

A Cologne message says that in the past month in the occupied territory eighty-six newspapers have been suspended for varying periods, and twenty-eight have been prohibited entering the occupied zone. Seven more papers were suspended to-day.

OBJECTS OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

PARIS, February 14th.
The objects of the loan of thirteen milliard francs is to pay off the five milliard francs of the Treasury Bonds maturing in June, and meet estimated expenses for the reconstruction of the liberated regions.

LATEST CABLES.

INDIAN RETRENCHMENT. CUTS AMOUNTING TO THIRTEEN CRORES.

DELHI, February 14th.
It is understood that the first portion of Lord Inchcape's retrenchment report proposes army cuts amounting to ten crores, and civil cuts amounting to about three, including a cut of one and a half crores in the postal and telegraph department.

HOME FOOTBALL.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS.

FIRST LEAGUE.
LONDON, February 14th.
Chelsea..... 2 Everton..... 1
Newcastle..... 2 West Bromwich..... 0
Luton..... 2 Blackburn..... 0
Lottenham..... 2 Third Lanark..... 1
SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
Hamilton..... 0 Dundee..... 1
Motherwell..... 8 Third Lanark..... 1
SCOTTISH CUP REPLAY.
Celtic..... 1 Albion..... 1
Morton..... 1 Hibernians..... 0
Ayr..... 2 Raith..... 0
The Scottish Cup draw (fourth round) to be played February 24th is as follows: Celtic v. Raith, Third Lanark v. Dundee, Hibernians v. Aberdeen, Motherwell v. Boness.

EARLIER CABLES.

EGYPTIAN TREASURES.

TOURISTS THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE KINGS.

LONDON, February 14th.
Tourists are already thronging the Valley of the Kings, and their numbers are increasing daily following announcement of the decision to open the sealed chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb on February 18th. The occasion will be one of great ceremony, attended by Lord and Lady Alcey and the Queen of the Belgians, who arrives at Alexandria on February 16th. It is hoped that King Fuad will send a detachment of his body-guard of picked Egyptian troops as a guard of honour. The work of clearing the outer chamber has been speeded up, and treasures have been brought out, including elaborately decorated chariots, a lion-headed couch, state robes, horned birds, strange heraldic animals, and bizarre artistic designs.

TREASURE IN GRAVE.

RUMOUR THAT PROVED BASELESS.

NEW YORK, February 14th.
Large crowds gathered at the military cemetery at Brooklyn to witness the official reopening of the grave of an obscure seaman, which it is alleged contained the Russian crown jewels. Several attempts have recently been made to rob the grave, necessitating a military guard at the grave day and night for many weeks. The company of soldiers who opened the grave to-day ascertained that the rumour was baseless, as nothing of value was found.

LEGACY FOR THE KING.

LORD MARCUS BERESFORD'S REQUEST.

LONDON, February 14th.
The late Lord Marcus Beresford left £25,841. He bequeathed all his racehorses and brood mares to H.M. the King.

IRELAND.

MARY MACSWINEY AGAIN RELEASED.

LONDON, February 14th.
Mary MacSwiney has been released, and the Irish republican offices have been reopened.

HOME UNEMPLOYED.

FIGURES LOWER THAN LAST WEEK.

LONDON, February 14th.
Unemployment last week improved by 24,000.

INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL COURT PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON, February 15th.
Senator Borah has introduced a resolution in the Senate, proposing an international court to settle the controversies of all members thereof pledged to punish their own war breeders and war profiteers. Senator Borah explained that the proposal was founded on an opposite principle to the League of Nations, since the decrees would be enforced by public opinions, and not by arms.

SUGAR PRICES RISE.

LONDON, February 14th.
Following a rise in the price of sugar in France and America, wholesale dealers on the Clyde have asked for an advance of six shillings a hundredweight.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, February 14th.
In London exchanges have been quiet during the past few days. The closing prices to-day are: French francs 78.06, Belgian 88.85, Italian lire 98, German marks improved 103,000 to 107,000, and sterling in New York 4.57.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN PROSPERITY. DEPENDENT ON WESTERN FINANCES.

LONDON, February 14th.
Commenting on the closing by the Soviet Authorities, of the Vladivostok branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the Manchester Guardian says that it is discouraging to note that whatever change may be occurring in opinion in Russia, in regard to the Capitalists' policy, the more extreme sector still opposed their activities. Bankers, who previously transacted business with Russia, are unable to support the contention that resistance to Capitalism is substantially weaker, but are emphatically of the opinion that until the Soviets come to see eye to eye with us there is no hope for the economic regeneration of Russia, or of a return to normal prosperity in Asia until the present tangle in Europe is straightened out.

The Manchester Guardian agrees entirely with this view, and says that isolation is no longer possible for any country, and prosperity must be general to be lasting. It is very doubtful whether China, or even Chile, can return to or show an increase of prosperity above pre-war levels while West Europe is short of funds to supply the necessary capital.

SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

THE DELETED PORTION OF A SPEECH.

NEW YORK, February 14th.
Owing to a desire not to offend the guests at the Banquet of the China Society, only a portion of the message from Mr. Hughes (U.S. Secretary of State) extending cordial greetings, and hoping for the maintenance of the traditional Sino-American friendship, was read.

The deleted portion regretted that these relations were at present disturbed through the killing of an American citizen, the firing on of the American Consul, and the failure of the Chinese Government to adequately respond to the American Government's representations with a view to a settlement of "this very grave incident." Mr. Hughes added that he hoped China would soon make such a response as would remove the shadow from mutually friendly feelings.

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

JAPANESE SHOULD NOT BE DISTURBED.

NEW YORK, February 14th.
Some anxiety is felt by Government officials in Washington over the reports that keen resentment has been aroused in Japan by the clause in the new Immigration Bill, excluding anyone ineligible for citizenship. It is urged here that the Japanese should not be disturbed, because the chances of the Bill ever becoming law are exceedingly small, although it is feared that it will pass the House of Representatives. The New York Herald terms the Bill unwise, utterly unnecessary and clownishly insulting.

U.S.-PHILIPPINE SHIPPING.

PROPOSED APPLICATION OF U.S. COASTWISE SHIPPING LAW.

WASHINGTON, February 14th.
Mr. Lasker, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has decided to recommend to President Harding the issue of a proclamation placing the Philippines under the American coastwise law, provided the board is able to guarantee an adequate service to the Philippines. This means the exclusion of foreign shipping between the United States and Philippine ports.

FAR EASTERN MAILS STOLEN.

FROM PARIS-MARSEILLES EXPRESS.

PARIS, February 14th.
The police are investigating the theft of a number of mail bags on the 10th inst. from the Marseille-Paris express conveying mails from the Far East and America. The extent of the robbery has not yet been determined.

PROTEST FROM FUKIEN.

NEW TROOPS NOT WELCOME.

PEKING, February 14th.
The Provincial Assembly of Fukien has telegraphically protested against General Shu Chuan-fang bringing a large army into the province, which is unnecessary in view of the cessation of trouble.

SALT SURPLUS.

PROVIDES FUNDS FOR PEKING.

PEKING, February 14th.
The Banking Group this morning released the January salt surplus totalling five millions and made a February surplus advance of a million and a half.

MARINE COURT CASES.

TOWING LAUNCH AND POLICE LAUNCH COLLIDE.

Two cases of falling to observe the rule of the road were dealt with at the Marine Magistrate, by Commander Q. W. Beckwith, R.N., yesterday morning. One of the cases was brought as the result of a collision between police launch No. 8 and the steam launch Kwong Fung. Sergeant Mason, who was in charge of the police launch, stated that his launch had just left the starboard gangway of the s.s. Nellore and proceeded forward. At the bow of the vessel the steam launch, which was towing a lighter, cut across from the port side without giving warning. The steam launch struck the police launch amidships. Fortunately little or no damage was done to either vessel. As it was the coxswain's first offence his Worship imposed the light fine of \$5.

In the other case the master of the steam launch Chi Yit, against whom four previous convictions were recorded, was fined \$25 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

INDIAN SERGEANT'S EXPERIENCE.

An Indian police sergeant had a remarkable escape from death at To Kwa Wan in the early hours of Tuesday morning. He saw three men in the roadway acting in a manner which aroused his suspicions, so he followed them. They noticed him, and immediately took to their heels. The sergeant gave chase, and one man, seeing that he was bound to be overtaken, turned round and drew a revolver from his pocket. The Indian closed with him and he pulled the trigger twice with the weapon only an inch from the police sergeant's breast. There were only two cartridges in the revolver, and by a chance that might happen once in twelve months, both misfired. The sergeant wrested the weapon from him and arrested the man. He will be charged next week.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The Governor, Dr. Rodrigo Rodrigues, continues to give his attention to matters in Macao requiring reform. By proclamation he has appointed Judge Dr. Alvaro dos Santos Pato to carefully examine and report on Macao's international position with regard to its opium revenue in relation to the terms of the Hague Convention of 1912 and the Treaty of Versailles of 1920. Dr. Pato is also instructed to investigate the recent management of the department heretofore administering the opium revenues. If the conduct of any of the officers has been deserving of punishment recommendations to such effect must be made by Dr. Pato. All delinquencies must be indicated, if possible. Suggestions for the better administration of matters connected with opium are also invited from Dr. Pato.

WATER POLICE.

Now that the Harbour Office in Macao no longer controls the opium revenues, residents of Macao look forward to the transfer of the superintendence of the water police from the Harbour Master to the Captain Superintendent of Police. The duties of the water police have been principally connected with the opium administration and a saving is anticipated in the past by confining their attention to matters connected with opium the water police have neglected other duties.

SPORT.

A party of young Portuguese is expected to come over from Hongkong to meet Macao's athletes in competition during the Chinese New Year Holidays. Fixtures have been made for football and tennis matches. Billiards and other competitions may be organized if time permits.

THE MAGIC CITY.

"KIMET" AT THE CORONET.

Golden domes, mosques and minarets gleaming in the sunlight, bazaars swarming with life and colour—the magic city of the faithful. A film "Kimet" was bound to come, and it arrives at the Coronet to-day as the special China New Year attraction. Of course, at Los Angeles those who are ever faithful to the film convention of portraying the gigantic view "all out" for the creation of the magic city. One is not surprised to hear that 300 craftsmen laboured day and night on the settings, but aside from this the setting beauty of the story remains, and it is very efficiently acted. The cost of making the production must have been tremendous. The scene of the old Turkish city of Baghdad are perfectly presented and the audience at once transports to the valley of the Tigris. The desert scenes with the Arabs and their fleet steeds are superb and the interior settings include the magnificent tapestries and hangings which go for time Otis Skinner who plays the chief role—that of Hajj the beggar—could not be persuaded to leave the stage for the screen, but he agrees now that his interpretation of the part in the picture is one of the finest things he has ever done.

SUN YAT-SEN AND HIS IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT IN THE INTERIOR.]

Since the departure of Chen Chiung Ming from Canton soldiers in various districts are getting out of hand, and matters appear to be going from bad to worse every day. The soldiers are probably not altogether to blame, wages are not being paid and a "hungry man is an angry man." But not only is the soldier angry, he is losing control of himself and becoming a robber and a murderer. Two or three instances of looting and shooting of innocent civilians are reported from cities where these soldiers are billeted. The officers in command are trying to keep order. They have shot at night soldiers in the act of looting or having loot in their possession and have decapitated some as a warning. But they run the risk rather than die of starvation. The sooner Sun Yat Sen returns to Canton the better for this Province. To all onlookers Chen Chiung Ming seemed to be the right man in the right place. But the Provincials do not seem to think so. They want Sun back again. But how is this to be accomplished? The Kwangsi-ites are now in power and who is to oust them? That is the problem. I think it is quietly being solved. Sun cannot succeed with his present show of strength. There is no lack of sympathy for him. But his well-wishers are not organised. It is necessary to keep in view the history of the past few months to understand the present. Three men figure in the drama. Sun, Chen, and Hi (to mention their surnames only. Sun is the recognised head. Chen the administrator. Hi is the soldier. These three united form a strong combination and command the respect of the great mass of the people of Canton and the Province as well. They are all of them natives and known throughout the Province of Kwangtung. For many years they have been good friends. The rift was caused by Sun's determination to send an army to weaken Wu Pei Fu. Chen opposed this strongly, for he was convinced that it was bad policy—doomed to failure, and at the same time weakening the defences of Canton. He could do nothing else than withdraw and hand over his seals of office. But his soldiers followed him to his Waichow retreat, and as a given signal he returned to Canton as the enemy of Sun which led to the discomfiture of the latter and his enforced departure from Canton. In the meantime Chen, we think, committed the great mistake of his life. He sent troops in pursuit of the army sent by Sun to attack Wu Pei Fu under the capable generalship of Hi. Although cut away from his base Hi turned upon his pursuers and defeated them, and then decided to follow up his success by attacking Fukien, the preserve of Chen. He succeeded too well and in an incredibly short time was practically master of the Province and installed in the seat of power at Foochow. His success weakened Chen's position at Canton. The star of his ascendancy began to wane and his western enemy, realising this, attacked him and drove him from Canton. No one seems to know where he is now. But we think he is not far away. Chen has all along maintained that he is not averse to Sun. His opposition was solely on account of his policy of attacking Wu Pei Fu.

There are now indications that this triumvirate are, in communication with each other with a view to retrieve their fallen fortunes. There is a probability that we may soon learn that their forces really form one unit.

They show no spirit of enmity now-a-days with Hi's men. Indeed they are said to be fraternising along the frontier of Kwangtung and Fukien. The plan of campaign is probably now fixed and what we may likely hear of, when New Year festivities are over, is the formation of three armies, under perhaps the command of Hi, with Chen as the titular chief and Sun awaiting the course of events. The three armies will probably march down the Kwangtung Province and converge on Waichow where they will probably unite and make their final attack on Canton. Where they get their supplies from I have no means of knowing and how they are going to raise money to achieve their aims I cannot ascertain.

At present the gambling tables which Chen prohibited and the culture of the poppy which he strictly forbade are now suffered. It is said, indeed, that it is owing to his strictures on these two sources of income that caused the failure of his finances. No other means of filling his coffers replaced them. As far as we can see, there is nothing to hinder Hi from marching with a large army from Fukien. We do not hear of Kwangsi troops taking possession of the Province. Nor do we give much credence to the report that they are tamely submitting to Sun Yat Sen whenever the latter is prepared to come to Canton. It is very unlikely that he would readily accept a gift offered so graciously by his enemy. Better any Government than the present state of unrest. It looks verily a reign of terror. The policeman go about not with canes or batons but with pistols in their hands with their finger on the trigger. I suppose, in order to shoot anyone who dares to loot. If, as I am inclined to believe, the above combination matures Kwangtung, with all the districts in a very large area, will be saved much trouble and sorrow. Sun not long hence will be seen riding in the saddle once more in Canton with let us hope, a more secure tenancy than he has enjoyed hitherto.

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on the first appearance of any distressing symptoms. They will do more to establish and maintain your general health than any other means you can employ. For a

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REFORM
CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Lecturing before the Eugenics Education Association on January 14th on "Mental Defect and Its Inheritance," Professor E. W. McBride, Professor of Biology, Imperial College of Science, said that any hope of curing defective children by ameliorative and environmental measures was an illusion. Many said the causes were bad housing, indifferently food, and to a large extent, venereal disease. All these things were tested by Dr. Goddard, and the conclusion he arrived at was that none of these causes would account for mental defect. Take alcoholism. Undoubtedly many of the parents of these defective children were given to indulgence in strong drink, but if they took a list of four or five hundred cases, it would be found that there were just as many defective children of parents who were not addicted to alcoholism. Venereal disease likewise had to be ruled out, and accidents must be ruled out. Denunciations of our social system as the cause of mental defect were unscientific. Let them look not at the causes, but the results of mental defect. In the case of persons so defective that they never got further than the "mental age" of one, two, three, or four years, they were totally unable to support themselves, and so they were maintained in institutions, and were a burden on the community, but there their damage ended. They did not mingle with the ordinary normal population, and they did not propagate. The same was true of mental cases of five, six and seven years. What the Americans called the high-grade defectives, whose mental ages were of eight, nine, and ten years, were not confined in institutions, but mingled with the normal population, and were just able to support themselves in the poorest of occupations. Then they inevitably gravitated into the slums.

They breed recklessly (Professor McBride continued), and are parents of a large amount of our slum population. If the slums were cleared and these people were put in ideally-constructed dwellings, they would reproduce the slums again in thirty or forty years. The attempt to cure this trouble by providing easy and comfortable surroundings is like a labour of Sisyphus. The Americans have made a more terrible discovery still. What we in Great Britain call the liberty of the subject, which is so jealously guarded here, is less guarded in America. After a "round-up" by the police at night they discovered that something like 30 to 60 per cent. of the drunkards, 30 to 50 per cent. of the criminal thieves—which includes would-be murderers—and 60 to 70 per cent. of the immoral women, are mentally defective. They point out that mental defect not only implies inability to understand things, but also a defect in self-control, and self-control is the basis of morality. It is not that criminality as such is inherited. What we have to deal with are people with insufficient self-control, and who are not able to appreciate the possible consequences of their acts on themselves and others. Dr. Goddard goes so far as to say that this lack of self-control applies to all classes of criminals, even to clever criminals, who are usually caught through the commission of some inconceivable act of folly.

In these days our authorities are too timid to institute such investigations as have been carried out in America. We have, I am proud to say, in the Eugenics Education Society a member, Mr. Lidbetter, who has made a beginning in investigating parish records in the neighbourhood of London. He has been able to show that the same families, generation after generation, have provided their quota of criminals and wastrels of the population. In my opinion, there is only one remedy for this state of affairs—I do not expect to live to see it applied in this country—and that is the ruthless sterilisation of the mental defectives, so that they may not be able to hand on these defects to posterity. (Cheers.)

DROP IN BEER CONSUMPTION.

A London message says:—A 50 per cent. drop in beer consumption, as compared with pre-war times, is recorded by the Brewers' Society, the total for 1922 being 15,000,000 barrels, compared with 23,000,000 in 1921, 26,000,000 in 1920 and 26,000,000 in 1919. The decline both in beer and spirits is attributed by the Society to excessive taxation, low wages and unemployment.

CANCER IN ENGLAND.

The alarming spread of cancer is brought into prominence by the publication of the report of the Medical Officer of Health for Kent, in which he states that last year showed the highest death-rate from cancer yet recorded in Great Britain. It was nearly 50 per cent. above that in 1908. One in 750 died from cancer, and only heart disease caused more deaths.

WONDERS OF WIRELESS.

Mr. H. Anthony Hankey, ex-fleet wireless officer of the China Squadron, lecturing in London recently, mentioned that the speed of an ether wave was such that it could go seven and a half times round the earth in one second. During the last 22 years the range of wireless telegraphic signalling had grown from a few yards to 12,000 miles.

It was hoped that high power wireless telephone stations would soon be established for long-distance telephoning. A conversation over the telephone and the wireless telephone between Manchester and Amsterdam had recently been carried on with ease, and there was no reason why a concert in any large hall might not be transmitted over the telephone to a wireless station, and be thence broadcasted over a wide area.

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Cylinder BOAT MOTORDesigned and Manufactured
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The ELTO Motor can be easily attached to the stern of any small craft, converting it at once into the finest motor boat—built and designed by Mr. Ole Evinrude—the master and pioneer in boat motor construction. Made of the highest quality materials. Its durability and speed have been proven by the constant use of thousands of satisfied owners and by the many victories attained in speed contests throughout the world.

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RETIREMENT OF COMMANDER
GUY, V.O.

The retirement is announced of Commander E. J. D. Guy, who as a midshipman of the *Barfleur* during the Boxer rising of 1900 displayed great coolness and bravery during the attack on Tientsin by stopping with and attending to a wounded man under an excessively hot fire, and eventually assisted in carrying him to safety across a fire-swept zone. The wounded man, an able seaman named McCarthy, was shot dead just as he was being carried into safety. During the whole time a very heavy fire was brought to bear upon Mr. Guy, and the ground around him was absolutely ploughed up. For this act Commander Guy received the Victoria Cross.

During the late war Commander Guy received the D.S.O. for his services. Since last February he has been divisional officer of Coastguard at Torquay.

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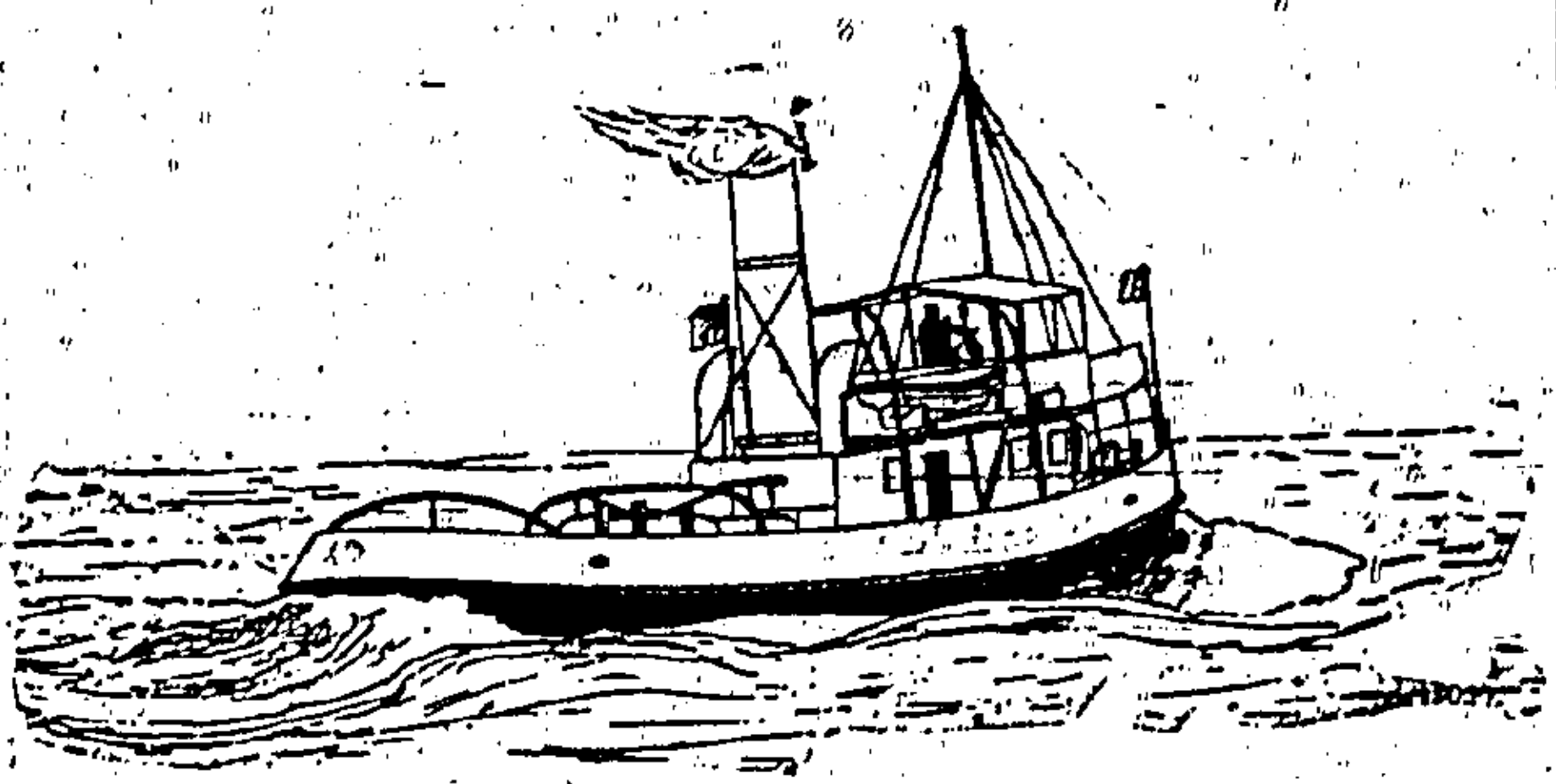
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
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This is the most powerful remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all other forms of nerve pain. It is a pure vegetable preparation and is entirely harmless. It is sold in three forms: No. 1, for general use; No. 2, for severe cases; No. 3, for chronic cases. Price 1/6 per bottle. Sold by all chemists and druggists.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been elected Rector of St. Andrew's University.

Whalley Abbey, near Olitheroe, has been bought for the Church of England.

It is reported that the Soviet has decided to send Communist missionaries to South Africa to foment rebellion among the natives.

St. Boniface College, Winnipeg, was completely destroyed by fire on November 25th. The famous Jesuit library was lost in the disaster.

Officials of the American Hotelmen's Association estimate that visitors from the United States during 1932 spent over \$700,000,000 in the various capitals of Europe.

At the end of September the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales was 1,454,600, a figure equivalent to 1 in 26 of the total population.

The Prince of Wales was the guest of honour of the Institution of Mining Engineers and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy at dinner at the Guildhall on November 18th.

A successful experiment has been made in France with an aeroplane fitted with extensible wings, which was able to fly as fast as 105 miles an hour and as slowly as twelve miles an hour.

It is understood that in the near future the Army will fall into line with the Navy and the Air Force by discontinuing to wear Service chevrons, wound stripes, and silver discharge badges.

Details of the census taken last year have been issued and show that in Greater London the population now totals 7,480,901, the highest figure on record. There are 311,365 more females than males.

In his speech to the Third International, Lenin admitted that they had made "stupid mistakes—no one knows better than I." "The prospects of the world revolution," he declared, "are excellent."

Senator Borah predicts that "if the Republicans do not alter their economic policy a third party, called the People's party, will surely sweep the United States in 1934," when the next Presidential election takes place.

Despatches from America state that it is now admitted by the Washington Cabinet that Prohibition has broken down, and it is believed that its enforcement will now be placed in the hands of the Department of Justice.

One result of the United States Congressional Election and its outcome is a vigorous renewal of the battle between "Wets" and "Drys." A bill is to be introduced legalising the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

Madagascar will, it is claimed, supply half the quantity of radium produced in the world. Two years ago it was found that the island was rich in radio-active minerals. Last year nine tons of uranium oxide were exported, and this year the quantity will reach eighteen tons.

They say there is no money in England. How does this fit in with the following wire dated London, January 15th, published in India:—The attendance at the Cup-tie matches on Saturday totalled three-quarters of a million. The gate money was £31,000. At seven grounds the attendance exceeded 30,000.

The farm at Elliesland, near Dumfries, where Burns resided from 1793 to 1791, has been gifted to the nation by direction of the late George Williamson, the Edinburgh Merchant. The farm and buildings will be handed over to the Borough of Dumfries to be maintained as a national possession and centre of Burns interest.

According to a report received in America, Hans Delbrück, historian and member of the Committee appointed by the Reichstag to report on the failure of the German Military campaign, states that the Committee finds that Ludendorff's innumerable mistakes in strategy were responsible for Germany's defeat.

Touching a speed of nearly 116 miles per hour at Brooklands, Count Zborowski created a world's record for any class or any size car. He covered ten miles in 5min. 11.4secs. He did the half-mile at 120.40 miles per hour. In all he created six new records. H. Lo Vack, riding a Zenith J.A.P., broke the 50-mile record by covering the distance in 35min. 42.5secs., a speed of 91.71 miles per hour.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at the annual dinner of the Oxford University Liberal Club and the Russell and Palmerston Club on December 2nd, criticized the policy of the Labour Party, and said they were suffering from a plethora of panaceas. The Liberal Party had never pretended that they had a medicine chest which could be produced at a moment's notice and remedy the ills of society.

The following Mr. Asquith's official assumption by those recently elevated to and in the Peerage:—Viscount Birkenhead to be Viscount Furneaux of Chaberton in the county of Northampton and Earl of Birkenhead. The Right Hon. F. B. Midway to be Baron Midway of Flete of Totnes in the County of Devon. Sir Edward Alfred Goulding, Bart., to be Baron Wargrave of Wargrave Hall in the county of Berkshire.

WHEN APPETITE FAILS!

"There is no sauce like appetite," says the old proverb, and the statement is altogether true. With keen appetite you can eat the plainest food, while without it the daintiest morsel fails to tempt you, and you no longer have any pleasure in eating. Indeed, there is frequently actual distress; for when appetite fails there is almost certain to be something materially wrong with the digestive system, and pain in some degree as a natural consequence.

Now, digestion is the prime function of life—physiologically speaking—the process by which the food you eat is ultimately converted into blood, brain and muscle; the process, in short, by which you exist, and compared to which all else is unimportant. It is a long and complex process, and any failure in any part of it must of necessity be injurious to health. If you allow your digestion to get out of order, your whole system will surely suffer.

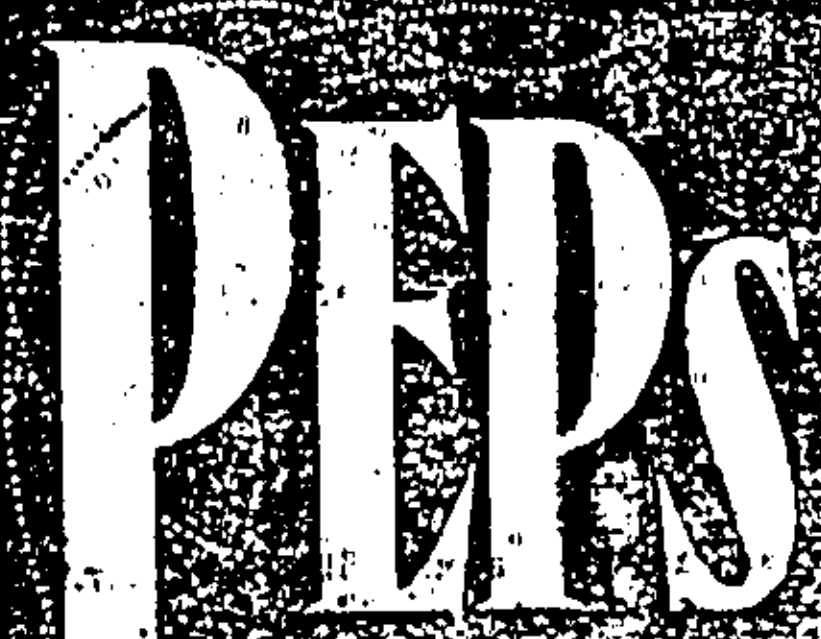
Good food, when perfectly digested, becomes pure, rich blood, in which the germs of disease cannot live; your body being thus fully nourished, every organ does its work which Nature intended it to do; there is vitality, reserve force, strength to resist, and disease cannot enter your system.

On the other hand, food (however good it may be) imperfectly digested cannot make pure blood, because it cannot yield its nourishment; your system is starved, every organ of your body right up to the brain suffers for want of sustenance; you become weak, nervous, anemic; while impurities, due to decomposition of the undigested mass in stomach and bowels, are drawn into your blood to pollute your whole system, and prepare the way for dangerous diseases.

It will thus be seen how all-important is the matter of digestion, affecting as it does every other function of the body, and how carefully you should strive to keep it active. It is the foundation of your physical, bodily well-being, for without a sound digestion good health is hopelessly, utterly impossible.

On the slightest indication of digestive weakness take Mother Seigel's Syrup. It will tone and invigorate your stomach, liver and bowels, cleanse your blood and ensure perfect digestion, perfect assimilation; and therefore perfect health.

For fifty years, Mother Seigel's Syrup has been the favorite family remedy for digestive disorders—loss of appetite, pains after eating, flatulence, acidity, biliousness and constipation. It is a tried and trusted herbal remedy, which does its work effectively because it acts naturally upon the organs of digestion. Test it for yourself to-day and prove its remedial value. The Syrup is also sold in Tablet form. R. 309.



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Peps is due to the ingenious idea of condensing into the form of a little tablet, volatile pine balsams and other valuable medicinal ingredients.

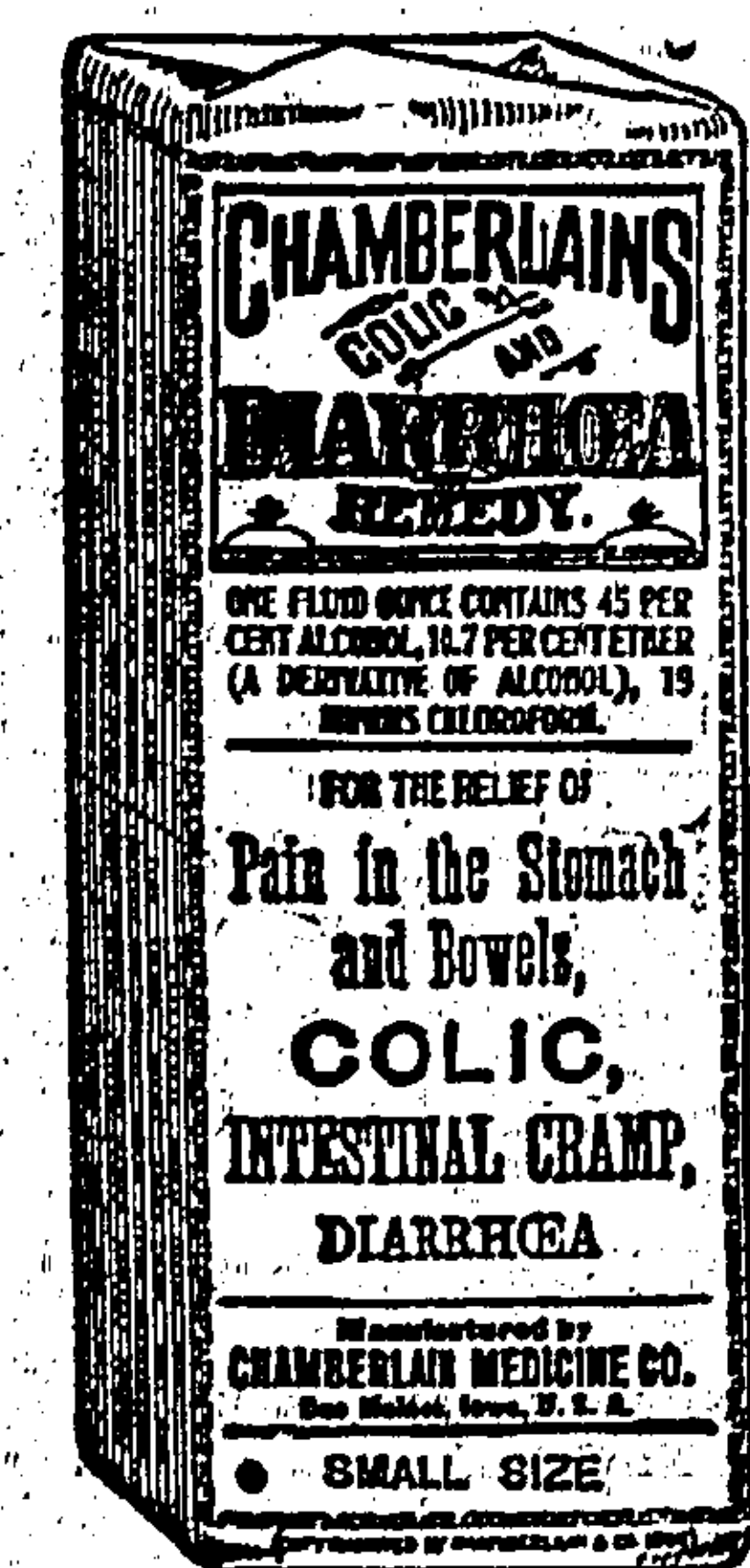
As Peps dissolve in the mouth, their powerful healing and germicidal vapours are breathed straight into throat, bronchial tubes and lungs.

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Coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, laryngitis, early-morning cough, wheeziness, bronchial asthma and bronchitis are all successfully treated by Peps. They are unequalled.



Following Senator Lodge's admission in the Senate that President Harding was carrying on negotiations for a world conference on economic problems, Mr. Harding, in a letter, urges the Senate not to adopt Senator Borah's amendment to the Navy Bill, as it would embarrass him in his efforts to secure such a conference.

INDO-CHINA STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Monday	19th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YATSEING"	Tuesday	20th Feb. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Tuesday	20th Feb. 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HOSANG"	Thursday	22nd Feb. Noon.
KORE	"MAUSANG"	Thursday	22nd Feb. 3 p.m.
BANDAKAN	"KUTSANG"	Friday	23rd Feb. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"TOYANG"	Friday	23rd Feb. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUNANG"	Saturday	24th Feb. 10 a.m.
MANILA	"CHUNSHANG"	Saturday	24th Feb. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	"CHIPSANG"	Monday	26th Feb. Noon.
TIENSIN	"FOOSHANG"	Monday	26th Feb. Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHEONGSEING"	Saturday	3rd Mar. Noon.
TIENSIN	"NAMSANG"	Monday	5th Mar. 3 p.m.
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CALCUTTA LINE:—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta, steamer proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels, with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo. Call at Hoihow when indicated from Swatow by two 4,000 tons steamers, "HISANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Medan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 22nd Feb., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER.

Telephone: CENTRAL No. 215

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	23rd Feb.	"GLENSHIRE"	Mid. of Mar.	Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENLUCE"	27th Feb.	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	Mid. of April	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENADE"	13th Mar.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

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Hotels JAPAN AND MANCHURIA

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Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y 10—13 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y 8—10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER		
Osaka (Nikko)	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel
Labrador Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel
Kamakura	Maizumi Hotel	Nara Hotel
Kashu Hotel	Park Hotel	Nikko Hotel
Kawaguchi	Miyajima Hotel	Kanaya Hotel
Mitsui Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel
Mitsui Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Omori Hotel
Kobe	Fuji Hotel	Omori Hotel
Oriental Hotel	Nagasaki Hotel	Omori Hotel
Tor Hotel	Japan Hotel	Omori Hotel
		Omori Hotel
IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)		
Taipei	Taiwan Railway Hotel	
IN MANCHURIA		
Harbin	Harbin Hotel	Harbin Hotel
Qiqihar	Qiqihar Hotel	Qiqihar Hotel
Daqing	Daqing Hotel	Daqing Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel

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BASIL STREET HOTEL, ENGLISH BRIDGE, LONDON, E.W. 3.

Run by the owner, has the best situation, and is First Class. One minute's walk from HARROD, FIVE MARK, and ST. JAMES'S. 100 Bedrooms with Hot and Cold water, ample Bathrooms, private Restaurant and Lounge. Lounge stored for any period, also room for sitting and packing. "The Pavilion" terms from 28/6 Double room without food from 22/6. Single from 14/6. Frith included. Excellent Cuisine. KNIGHTSBRIDGE STATION is in the building from which any part of London is reached in a few minutes.

Telegrams: "SPOTLESS," LONDON.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 14th.
City of Simla, British str., 5,943 tons, Capt. F. W. Barker, R.D., R.N.R., from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Holsten, Norwegian str., 781 tons, Capt. R. Helgesen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Lee Bing Kee.
Kansu, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. G. L. C. Johnson, from Saigon, with rice.—B. & S.
Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. F. A. Lovegrove, from Saigon, with rice.—B. & S.
Sunon, Chinese str., 394 tons, Capt. Chung Hin Fung, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Sin Kee & Co.
Taikuwa Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Kakuramoto, from Keelung, with coal.—Y.K.K.
Yuet Huh, Chinese str., 884 tons, Capt. W. F. O. Farrell, from Swatow.—Kuen Sing.
February 15th.
Achilles, British str., 7,199 tons, Capt. Geo. A. Flynn, from Vancouver, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chekiang, Chinese str., from Canton.
Huiching, British str., 1,287 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Foochow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.
Haida, British str., from Canton.
Hydrangon, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. J. Colton, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Japan, Swedish str., 5,229 tons, Capt. E. Nurmman, from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.—The Swedish Trading Co.
Kaito Maru, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. T. Motoshige, from Keelung, with coal and general cargo.—O.S.K.
Koban Maru, Japanese str., 3,833 tons, Capt. H. Sugita, from Osaka, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Kwangtong, Chinese str., 1,356 tons, Capt. N. McLean, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. & Co.
Nai Hing, British str., 2,887 tons, Capt. I. Chalmer, from Saigon, with rice.—Kuen Sing.
Nanchang, British str., from Canton.
Phorus, British str., 2,752 tons, Capt. E. T. Hook, from Miri, with liquid fuel.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Pongtung, British str., from Canton.
Pooler, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Chan Kam, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun S.S. Co.
Tijnyung, Dutch str., 3,815 tons, Capt. P. Weide, from Samarang, with sugar and general cargo.—J. C. J. L.
Wingang, British str., from Canton.
Yue Ting Hu, British str., 816 tons, Capt. Wm. Ross, from Hoikow, with a general cargo.—Cheong Yue S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

February 15th.
Argon Maru, for Singapore.
Chihua, for Hongkong.
Chidai, for Bangkok.
Chifu Maru, for Keelung.
City of Simla, for Bangkok.
Dachen Maru, for Bangkok.
Glenadun, for Singapore.
Hailfhor, for Bangkok.
Hwah Kuei, for Saigon.
Ikonan Maru, for Takao.
Japan, for Shanghai.
Koban Maru, for Singapore.
Kwangtong, for Canton.
Loungang, for Manila.
Nanchang, for Shanghai.
Phorus, for Miri.
Pongtung, for Saigon.
President Jackson, for Shanghai.
Sui Yik, for Shanghai.
Sanchou, for Canton.
Sunon, for K. C. Wan.
Taikuwa Maru, for Hoikow.
Wingang, for Saigon.
Yunnan, for Hoikow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Japan*, on February 15th: Mr. S. M. Viberg.
 Per s.s. *Huiching*, on February 15th: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fisher, Mr. O. D. Fisher, Mr. W. S. Allen, Mr. O. E. Richardson, Mr. C. S. Sisson, Mr. H. L. Carnegie, Mr. C. L. Farmer, Mr. Pearne, Mr. E. M. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Southerton, and Miss K. M. Caranjee.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Troilus* (Blue Funnel) for London, Hull, Rotterdam and Hamburg, left Shanghai on February 14th, is due here on February 17th and will be dispatched at 4 p.m. on February 18th.
 The s.s. *Pyralis* (Blue Funnel) left Liverpool on February 10th for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, and is due here on or about March 15th.
 The M.M. s.s. *Anger* left Shanghai yesterday, and is expected here on Sunday, February 18th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agamemnon (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 21st.
Aray Le Bideau (M.M.), due Feb. 17th.
Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due Mar. 27th.
Bolton Castle (Doddwell-Castle Line), due February 18th.
Devotion (Blue Funnel), due March 10th.
Dongola (P. & O.), due Feb. 24th.
Kurybates (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 24th.
Izou (Blue Funnel), due March 13th.
Munster (Doddwell-Castle Line), due March 17th.
President Lincoln (Pacific Mail), due Feb. 24th.
President Taft (Pacific Mail), due March 4th.
Priam (Blue Funnel), due March 2nd.
Victoria (China-Australia Steamship Co.), due Feb. 24th.

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 s.s. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... beginning of April.

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 FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port or through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

s.s. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 26th February.
 s.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 23rd March.
 s.s. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about end April.

FOR SHANGHAI

s.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 5th March.
 s.s. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about beginning April.
 Passengers Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

s.s. "UMZUMBI" ... end of March.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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Agents.

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Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

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For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

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 Tel. Central No. 145.

S. MITARAI,
 Agent,
 Top Floor, King's Building,
 Tel. Central No. 140.

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VIA PANAMA CANAL.

s.s. "HEFFRON" ... Leaves Hongkong March 13th
 s.s. "RADNOR" ... March 27th
 s.s. "ETHAN ALLEN" ... Last Half April/First Half May.

For information apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

General Agents.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL Nos. 141 & 3322.

1st Floor, Queen's Building.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan port

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

YTO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Sunday, 18th Mar.

MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Feb.

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Mar.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIMA MARU ... Middle of March

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCE.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... 1st half of March

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Mar.

YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 13th April

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TORA MARU ... Friday, 9th Mar.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 13th April.

SOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 26th Feb., Tuesday, 27th Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TATEBEI MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Feb.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU ... Thursday, 15th Mar.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Feb.

BENGAL MARU ... Saturday, 17th Feb.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central Nos. 224 & 225. K. H. HAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORENIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED OF OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TUISONDARI	BATAVIA	In port	23rd Feb.	SAIGON & JAVA
TUNANAS	JAVA	In port	24th Feb.	SAIGON & BATAVIA
TUTABOEM	JAVA	20th Feb.	23rd Feb.	SAIGON & BATAVIA
TUKABANG	JAVA	21st Feb.	23rd Feb.	SAIGON & BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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York Building, First-Floor.

Telephone No. 1674.



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(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

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Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailings, subject to alterations.

Arrivals from Europe.
 s.s. "BANKA" ... due Hongkong about 18th March.
 s.s. "OOSTERK" ... 26th April.

Sailings to Europe.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"SCHIEDYK"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	24th Feb.
"SAPARORA"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	2nd Mar.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

General Agents.

YorkinBu ga.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "AUSTRALIEN"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS, about 19th February.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Afrika"	26th February	20th March
M/S. "Indien"	10th March	10th April
M/S. "Olie"	26th March	2nd May
M/S. "Kina"	15th April	17th May
M/S. "Malaya"	29th April	1st June
M/S. "Bolivia"	18th May	20th June
M/S. "Panama"	4th June	8th July
M/S. "Australia"	1st July	7th August

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Union Church (Kennedy Road)—
 Sunday Services: February 19th.
 Morning Service at 11 o'clock.
 Hymns: 23, 95, 144, 453.
 Anthem: O Love the Lord, Most.
 Subject: Bible Types of Married Life;
 1. The man who would have done better with a better wife.
 Evening Service at 6 o'clock.
 Hymns: 492, 290, 741, 688.
 Solo: The King of Love; Gmud: Mrs Sidney Collett.
 Subject: The Good Shepherd, 2. Noon.
 Communion at 7. Preacher at both Services.—Rev. J. Kirk Masonscho.
 Collections for British and Foreign Bible Society.

[1369]

First Church of Christ Scientist
 MacDonnell Road, below Bowen Road,
 Tram Station.—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m.

[137]

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES	FROM
Manager	Onaka
Barangoni	Tokio
Yaginoto, c/o Yamashita	Kyoto
Ameret	Yokohama
Minia	Yagami
Monley	Marcelle
Imber	Paris
8390	Hankow
Wingang, Co. 258, Des Voers	
Board (2)	Shanghai
1768	Shanghai
Soemchungan	Tientsin
0448	Wanhsien
Auyang (2)	Hankow
Shanghaee	Shanghai
Kuhing Kwengies	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBERS	ADDRESSES	FROM
7171/9th	Kangginko	... Saigon
11082/14th	Sincere	... Singapore
9529/12th	Warding	... Calcutta

WEATHER REPORT.

Feb. 15th at 11.30.—Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok and slightly from Indo-China to the Philippines. It has decreased considerably at Shanghai.

The centre of the new anticyclone was considerably farther north yesterday than the available observations indicated. This morning it appears to lie to the north of Vladivostok.

A depression is central over the lower Yangtze Valley.

The N.E. monsoon is interrupted. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 15th Feb., 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.18 inches, against an average of 2.19 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 16th Feb., is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. winds moderate; generally overcast; fog.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Rainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 15th.

	Previous on Date On	Date
Day	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.80
Temperature	77	70
Humidity	73	94
Wind Direction	S	S
Force	3	1
Weather	0	od
Rain	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th ... 79

Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th ... 69

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY

CAPTAIN C. Y. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE ... \$1.75.

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Messrs. HENDERSON & Co.

Canton: Messrs. A. E. WATSON & Co.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S

LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to read Home.

"ELLERMAN LINE" P. & O., British India

Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

"CITY OF POONA" ... 15th March ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMWARDS.

"CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF POONA" ... 15th March ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
 "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

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(Tel. Central 750)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

HOLLAND S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HYSON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th February.
 "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th March.
 "AGAMEMNON" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th March.
 "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th March.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGERS ...	...	...	18th Feb.
AZAY LE RIDEAU ...	12th Jan.	19th Feb.	20th March
BOREOS ...	26th Jan.	2nd March	2nd April
ARMAND BEHIC ...	9th Feb.	17th April	17th April
PAUL LECAT ...	23rd Feb.	31st March	31st May
ANDRE LERON ...	9th March	10th April	15th May

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

"A" CLASS (1st Class) ... £120. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... £110. 0s. 0d.
 "B" CLASS (2nd Class) ... £60. 0s. 0d. "C" CLASS (2nd Class) ... £60. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"C. PIERRE LECOQ" ... as loading for HAVRE, DUNKERK & ANTWERP.
 about 2nd part February.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, Queen's Building.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 20th Feb., at 1 p.m.
 HAICHONG ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... Tuesday, 27th Feb., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	21st Feb., 4 p.m.	Mars. L'don. A.werp. & B'dam.
"SICILIA"	6,700	1st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Mars. L'don. & A.werp.
"LAHORE"	5,252	8th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPPORE"	5,273	18th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"KARACHI"	8,800	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	23rd Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,000	1st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,800	21st Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KARACHI"	8,800	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,000	16th May	do.
"NYANZA"	7,000	20th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	17th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,094	15th July	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA" ... 5,200 ... 15th Feb. ... Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" ... 4,000 ... 3rd Mar. ... (Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom, via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London, via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SICILIA"	6,700	14th Feb., 10 a.m.	Shanghai.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	16th Mar.	Shanghai.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

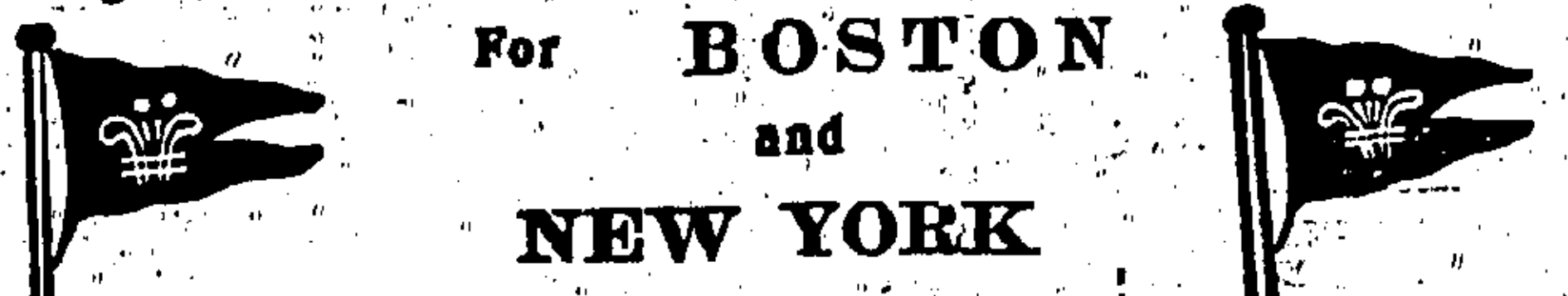
Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while await in the carrying steamer.
 First Class Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Mails Singapore to Colombo.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parole Messing not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 1 1/2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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2, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... about 19th March.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 5165

Telegrams (Furness)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 10th Mar.

BUNDO AIRS—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &

CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CANADA MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th Mar.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st Feb.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 8th Mar.

SAIGON, HANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Mar.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Monday, 25th Feb.

"JAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 10th Mar.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and

Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. & CANADA—Passenger

Service.

"AFRICANA MARU" ... Monday, 29th Feb.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Port, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Mar.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. SHIMA, Manager.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"NANCHANG"	On 18th Feb., 6 p.m.
HONGKONG	"CHINCHOW"	On 18th Feb., 10 a.m.
HONGKONG	"YUNNAN"	On 17th Feb., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 18th Feb., 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"CHIEH"	On 19th Feb., 4 p.m.
SAIGON	"NEUCHOWANG"	On 20th Feb., 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 20th Feb., 4 p.m.
SAIGON	"IDHANG"	On 21st Feb., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KUNGHOW"	On 22nd Feb., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUNGHOW"	On 22nd Feb., 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"TEAN"	On 22nd Feb., 4 p.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to P'ow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Hingtau), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yagstee and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Yagstee.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.).

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports
"TANIAN"	14th Feb.	21st Feb., 3 p.m.
"CHANGSHA"	19th March	17th March

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 36.

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OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 21st Feb.
 Leave Hongkong 23rd Feb.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "Hikridge" ... Due Hongkong 2nd Mar.
 Leave Hongkong 3rd Mar.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY

Mr. EVERETT,

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-Philippines

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1st Floor, Queen's Building,

Phone Central No. 8008.

G. P. BRADFORD, Rec. Agent.

[22]

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UNITED STATE SHIPPING BOARD

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Freight and Passengers.

AMERICAN STEAMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
 Leaves Hongkong. Arrives San Francisco.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Mar. 6th ... Mar. 28th

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 14th ... April 5th

Sailing & Fares Subject to Change Without Notice.

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First Class throughout

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF £120/0/0—£112/0/0

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FIRST CLASS MINIMUM FARE BERTH TO SAN FRANCISCO

First Class Rail accommodations with stop-over privileges

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Accommodations any Atlantic Ocean Steamer.

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Leaves Hongkong

Arrives Manila.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Feb. 28th ... Feb. 28th

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 6th ... Mar. 7th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Freight Only

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "JACOB" ... Feb. 21st

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to

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